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Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

When the Russians launched a rocket to the moon the Americans pointed to the immediate lesson. It showed the Soviet ability to place a nuclear weapon accurately anywhere in the world and thus brought the possibility of nuclear war one step closer. What would such a war be like? **Peter Whitehouse** has searched all available literature and comes up with the terrifying answer in "What Nuclear Bombs Would Do to Canada" beginning a special report on Page 9.

After some years of quiet the fierce war of the trading stamps has broken out again more explosively than ever. Is it true that, according to the proponents, more than 80 per cent of housewives will save stamps? Or is it true that such devices merely add to the price of goods sold? And what is the position of the smaller retailer while the giants battle? **Henry Greene** has some answers in "Trading Stamps: Trick or Treat?" on Page 15.

While **Khrushchev's** arrival in the United States overshadowed the opening of the Fourteenth General Assembly of the United Nations "in the long run of history the security and welfare of this planet may owe as much or more to that forum on the East River in New York than to the sporadic chats of great leaders". So writes **Maxwell Cohen** on Page 17 in discussing the problems now before the meeting. Since writing his article, Professor Cohen has been appointed a member of the Canadian delegation to the 14th Assembly.

What record has the effervescent **Gratien Gelinas** chalked up in the first year's operation of the Comedie Canadienne in Montreal, which has been described as "the most important theatrical experiment in Canada"? **Lawrence Sabbath** adds up the score on Page 19.

When **Henry Borden's** final report on Canada's energy resources was released late last month businessmen scrambled to get copies. Oil company executives rushed to Ottawa from Toronto by airplane and from Montreal by taxi. They took out as many as 200 copies at a time. By closing time that day, more than 1,500 copies of the Borden report had been sent out. **R. M. Baiden,** SATURDAY NIGHT'S business editor discusses what the executives found in the report and the changes it may bring about, on Page 22.

Letters

Prosperous Premier

Owing to the attitude that SATURDAY NIGHT takes toward the claim by our Premier W. A. C. Bennett that British Columbia's net debt has now been wiped out completely I am enclosing the latest issue of *British Columbia Government News*. Please read this. The list of contingent liabilities is shown in full, which surely cannot be considered as direct debt.

The name "Social Credit" is a name only and does not indicate the kind of government we have here. With five big hardware stores here in the Okanagan, at Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Westbank and Penticton, Mr. Bennett is a highly capable and prosperous man and that is exactly what we need as premier in charge of the business affairs of our province.

The attitude of SATURDAY NIGHT toward the Social Credit and Conservative governments leads us to believe that you favor the Liberals. This in spite of the fact that the Conservatives won the recent election in Prince Edward Island and that the present governments of both Britain and the U.S. are Conservative.

KELOWNA W. BRUCE WALROD

Burying the Hatchet Job

Lest there be any doubt in the minds of your readers in other provinces of Canada about BC's financial status, after your hatchet job in Comment of the Day [SN: August 15], let it be said that there are no toll *highways* in BC.

Contingent liabilities of the province cover the toll *bridges*, Deas Island Tunnel, and a new under-construction, Mainland-Vancouver Island ferry system (these are all major facilities most necessary due to the terrain); the BC Power Commission, which meets all interest and debt retirement; the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which is doing very nicely, thank you; some of the capital cost of building and equipping the public schools, and also miscellaneous guarantees extended to cities, municipalities, and other junior government borrowings to enable them to obtain a better interest rate.

You state "contingent liabilities include over $66 million worth of guarantees to the toll highways and bridges authority". This implies there are toll highways and is not correct. There are no toll highways. All highway construction has been maintained through capital expenditures out of the consolidated revenue fund and Trans-Canada highway grants.

You state "British Columbia taxes its people heavily and then makes separate bodies (including school boards) borrow sufficient sums for local construction . . ."

This implies that the government forces lower levels of government to borrow for capital construction, said capital construction being really Provincial responsibility in sphere, and this is not correct. It is *only* the school boards which are asked to borrow wholly what the Provincial government will partially repay through grants. Additionally the direct debt at the time of the Socred take-over was about $165 millions, not $119 millions as you state. Thus there is no direct debt for BC's highways, none for public buildings, and all the services of the province are met with income. Considering that Mr. Bennett's government has been extremely vigorous and daring, to say the least, wiping out the direct debt is a signal achievement for BC.

No reasonable person has any argument with Mr. Bennett's policies for the province; on the contrary, it has been most refreshing to have a government that keeps an open mind to public desire, and at the same time gets the things done that it would appear the majority of people want to have done.

There have been alarums and diversions along the way, of course, but it has been immensely good fun, and in spite of his irritating ways, undoubtedly Mr. Bennett is one of the most capable provincial administrators in Canada.

PORT ALICE, B.C. G. T. FROST

Some 20-year Differences

Although I admired greatly what SATURDAY NIGHT tried to do with its 20 year review, there are some things that I do not agree with.

For instance, John Gellner's military article said, "bringing about a quick end by the nuclear massacre of Hiroshima was an act of great political folly." On the contrary this was one of the great achievements of warfare and certainly the most spectacular. When you wage war, wage it with your fullest intensity and utmost of barbarism so that future peoples will never plunge into war as they will know it is the most hideous thing imagineable. When you hold weapons in restraint you make war a pleasant excursion, an adventurous period for young men.

Then Marcus Long said that our Canadian soldiers had no stomach for fighting in Alaska. Knowing some of these men personally, I can say that they were as much prepared for war as the men who went to Europe and just as psychologically able to wage it.

You also called Miriam Chapin's *Contemporary Canada* "the book of the year" for many Canadians. This is gross overrating as you are ignoring Hugh MacLennan's *The Watch That Ends the Night* which may well be *the book* of the last 20 years of which you write.

TORONTO STAN OBODIAC

Corporate Affair

I was intrigued by the comment on your financial page, in connection with the Sherritt Gordon mines.

The people who invest their money in some of these corporations are treated like idiots. More shareholders should attend the company's annual meeting, and grill the directors.

Here is a mine, where the shares ran up as high as 14; earlier in the year, it was near 5, and now it is dropping off to near 2½.

I do not happen to find handily my last annual report, but I attach the one for 1957: as you will see, the earnings were substantial, but most of the money, part of which should have gone to dividends, was used in capital expenditure.

The proper way to do major capital expenditure, is by way of rights to shareholders to subscribe for additional shares, or debenture.

I wish I could find a solicitor whom I could brainwash on this score, and I would like to bring some of these pompous asses who run these corporations before the Courts, and give them a lesson on how their corporations should be run.

KINGSTON J. B. SAMPSON

See Here, Duval!

Paul Duval's article on art in SATURDAY NIGHT [The Changing Nation: 29 Aug] is indeed a "Sad Report After Twenty Years", but not for the reasons he gives. It is sad that people like Duval—these empty, shallow critic-commentators—are given space to air their fancies. It is sad that, unchallenged, they can make sweeping generalizations and take feeble pokes

art which they, least of all, can appreciate.

Duval, there are many good Canadian painters around and some are young and some are old and some have sought publicity and some have shunned it; and some are beatniks and some are old guard. What I'm saying in hyperbole is that it doesn't really matter, does it Duval? It's the work that matters isn't it? and that is what you and your kind can never ever face—the work.

Confronted with a piece of work you search frantically to try and relate it to the work of some other artist to find what it is very much like instead of what it is. You try to imagine what the artists want to say instead of opening your eyes to what is there. Your only yardstick is a thorough knowledge of art history and contingency. You may delight in how Poussin and Cezanne are kindred spirits but when asked to evaluate work without leaning on art contingencies and using the only valid yardstick—the breadth and depth of the soul and intellect—you can't, you're impotent.

This is the saddest thing of all—that men and women who are widely publicized and circulated haven't the basic ingredient for their jobs. Criticism and taste are neither intangible nor arbitrary. They are exacting studies and only those equipped with a keen intellect and refined spirituality of the highest order stand a chance of doing the important work of giving the artist and non-artist something on which to chew.

Good solid responsible and enlightened critics are at a premium right now so SATURDAY NIGHT may just be doing the best it can in using Duval and company. But I would much rather see no art critic in the magazine than be subjected each week to the work of a fraud.

TORONTO PAUL YOUNG

Concern for the Average

May I first of all congratulate you on the excellent issue of September 12th devoted to the subject: "Can we solve our education problems?"

I have read with special interest the article on "Individual selection and grouping key to a good high school program", and I am impressed indeed by the very comprehensive program which the Hamilton School Board has instituted in the Hill Park High School.

I am, however, dismayed to see again that most of the attention seems to be focussed on those students who are below average. It seems that we on this continent have an almost morbid compulsion to devote more time, energy, money and affection to either handicapped children or those who are of average or below-average ability.

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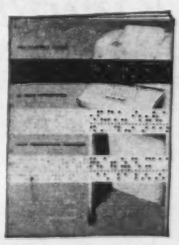

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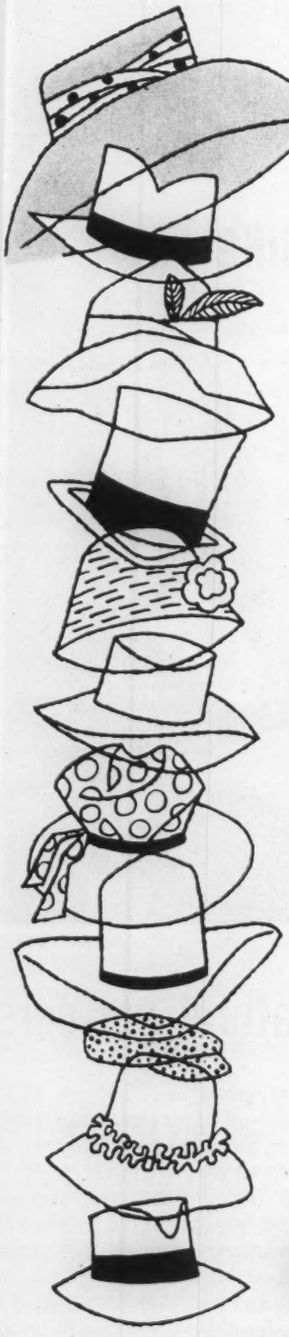

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the twentieth century, must devote as much if not more energy to the development of the *above average* child. I am not referring only to the gifted child, constituting perhaps two to three percent. I am speaking mainly about the top 20% of all children going to school.

It is from this group that the professional managers, administrators and leaders will emerge, those to whom I referred as "the fifth estate" in my own article in the same issue.

I still feel that it is nonsense for us to maintain that development of an intellectual elite is incompatible with our democratic principles. On the contrary, each and every student has the right to obtain as much education as he can absorb, and it is in our own interests to provide this education and to find the most suitable conditions for providing it in the most effective manner.

I know the excellent work that the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT is doing to further the cause of education in Canada, and I hope that he will have an opportunity of bringing this fact to the attention not only of the school authorities but of the public at large.

TORONTO KURT R. SWINTON

No Lampoons Wanted

In spite of your high praise for *Jubilee*, it was not such a success in Vancouver as *My Fur Lady*, no doubt because it was felt that its personal lampoons were in bad taste. Particularly objectionable and boorish was the foolish incident involving the Queen.

While the GG in *My Fur Lady* was not recognizably like Mr. Massey, it is another thing openly to ridicule the Prime Minister and other public figures, whose office and heavy responsibilities entitle them to our respect. Altogether a cheap and sophomoric attempt at humor.

VANCOUVER J. R. BROWN

Analyse, Don't Verbalize

In Comment of the Day, the first column of the August 1 issue, I read with horror the word "liaises". Presumably it is used as a verb form with a meaning similar to that of "correlates".

Can't you *finalize* these slovenly efforts to *verbalize* from nouns. After all, some educated people do read your damn magazine.

OTTAWA RICHARD W. SCOTT

Somebody Likes Davidson

We need more—much more—of Chaplain Davidson. Good for you to have the nerve to print "Somebdy Up There Likes Me" and "What Has Happened to the Sermon?" Don't lose that nerve.

LANSING, MICH. (REV.) DONALD R. ORTNER

Comment of the Day

Where Are Our Salesmen?

THE WEST INVENTED the advertising business and is in the process of inventing a profession known as public relations. These two groups together are supposedly capable of offering almost anything for sale in such a way that the public is motivated to buy.

Yet where are the salesmen for our democratic way of life? How is it that we always take such a beating in the propaganda war?

The Russians put up the first space satellite and their stock shot up proportionately all over the world. Just before Mr. Khrushchev left to discuss world affairs with Mr. Eisenhower, a Soviet rocket landed on the moon.

Are we always to allow the Russians to plan their space programs so as to get the maximum political force out of them, while we go painstakingly and thoroughly on with programs which are said, rather high-mindedly, to be better though not so dramatic as the Russians?

The world needs drama, the world needs the heroic gesture. It always has and it has always responded to it. Landing a rocket on the moon is such a gesture. By contrast, losing a space monkey in the Pacific is a failure.

Indeed, so far are we from persuading any country outside the western allies of the value of our way of life, we may be guilty secretly of admiring the Russians ourselves. And why shouldn't we? They are tough, self-reliant, aggressive, brilliant in their achievements and determined to conquer the world for their way of life. Isn't that, two hundred years ago, what the founders of this continent were? Have we slipped so far that no amount of PR and advertising can create a still-successful image for ourselves and the world's uncommitted millions?

Grass Roots and Gauguin

THE CONSERVATIVE MP's are grass roots politicians. Mindful of what happened to the Liberal party in 1957, they lose no opportunity to attend a church social, bring a box lunch or address a women's tea. This is good and should be encouraged for they are, after all, our representatives in Parliament and should know the people they are representing.

But there are some areas where the general grass roots opinion should not be trusted. One of these areas is in the running of the National Art Gallery. The recent resignation of Alan Jarvis from his post as director is obviously due to his lack of *rapport* with the Cabinet. The Cabinet wants just Canadian art and Mr. Jarvis wants just good art, whether by Canadians or not. He also has made it clear in the four years he has been in Ottawa that he does not think the National Gallery should be a mere museum. There is no doubt, for example, that he made a lot of enemies when the carpet hand-made by Queen Mary and presented to the people of Canada by the IODE was taken, at his order, from public view.

This country needs a great collection of art. How else can we train the public to know and enjoy what is beautiful and how else can we show our art students the way ahead?

To build up a collection of the best art from all over the world will take time, will take money and will take an exceptionally good director of the National Gallery. Of these three requisites we now have only one left. The money has been denied, the director has quit. Only time, it seems, is now on Mrs. Fairclough's side.

For a government which talks so much about a Canadian vision, Mr. Diefenbaker's cabinet can be very myopic outside of damming rivers, blasting mountains and digging up the tundra.

Money and Culture

"THERE'S NO MONEY in culture," said the cynics, when the Stratford Ontario Shakespeare festival was just an idea in Tom Patterson's head. We wonder whether they have ever been made to eat their hard-headed hats since that festival became a reality.

This year the drama festival alone was seen by 150,000 people who paid over half a million dollars for the privilege. Each person would want at least a meal in Stratford; many wanted a bed and several meals. Others went shopping in the main street for presents or, at the very least, for the things that they had inadvertently left behind (a rain hat, toothpaste, comb, suntan lotion and so on).

Since that first festival in 1953 five new motels have been built in Stratford, hundreds of bedrooms in private houses have been re-equipped for overnight guests, new linen has been bought, new decorating has been done. More money than ever before has been circulating in the town.

There cannot be a single business in Stratford which has not benefitted directly from the festival. Except of course the business of being a cynic, which always had a cloudy future anyway.

Charity or Taxes?

THE VARIOUS RED FEATHER campaigns across this country will set out next month to raise some thirty million dollars. All of this money is urgently needed and, if it is not contributed, essential welfare agencies will not be able to do the job that they are at present doing. In fact, in a number of cities these welfare agencies are already crimped in their operations and can only plan to maintain what they are doing and not expand to what they should do. Furthermore, the salaries of many of these social workers are a miserable pittance rather than proper pay.

Yet to raise this thirty million dollars will be a headache for hundreds and thousands of people. The campaign chairman and the committee chairmen will have meeting after meeting to attend and canvassers will put up with many an insulting interview in order to get a small contribution, for it is becoming yearly more difficult to persuade people to give to the united appeal. Many resent the bigness of a united appeal and the fact that it has to have a permanent paid staff to administer the funds it collects. Others resent the fact that, although they may give generously to one organization, they are thought delinquent if they do not give something to all. Yet others are angry because the so-called united appeal certainly does not, in any community we have ever known, appreciably lessen the number of other appeals which are launched throughout the year.

The fact is that charity, in these days, seems to be less of a virtue than it once was. With half of any company's income going in taxation and with a sizeable chunk of all private income going to income tax, there is a growing feeling that the government should look after all welfare services and not leave it to private organizations. Certainly thirty million dollars could be raised much more simply by adding a small amount to general taxation than by having hundreds of people persuade other people to shell out over the desk or door-step.

Admittedly, extra welfare funds would cost money to be collected and administered by governments and there would not be so direct a local link as there now is.

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Raising Fundamental Hackles

A NEW OUTLINE of doctrine was recently published by a committee of the United Church. Entitled *Life and Death: a study of Christian hope*, it led one commentator to say that it would rouse "fundamental hackles". Which is as startling a way of saying it won't sit well as we have seen in a long time.

Money Policy and Practice

MR. DIEFENBAKER has recently stated that there is no tight money policy in Canada. There may be no policy, but money is undeniably tight. Borrowable funds, even for worthy and necessary purposes, are hard to find even by the most persistent seeker.

The people most hurt by this lack are the smaller businessmen in the country, the small often locally owned industries and the retail and service groups. The Canadian Manufacturers Association states that: "Manufacturers are keenly alert to the present condition of the money market and are hopeful that conditions will soon improve to the point that adequate financing will be available through the usual supply channels to enable them to meet both normal and growth demands."

Stripped of its obvious caution (there is no call to beat someone's head in if he is the only one who can ultimately help you) this statement means that the manufacturers can't get enough money from the chartered banks for normal running of their business, much less to finance any expansion which the recent upturn in business might require. To miss this upturn is not only a crisis for the manufacturers and retailers—it is an incipient disaster for the whole buoyancy of the recovering economy.

The hard part of this situation is that businesses are not affected equally. Big business can have recourse to other capital markets. Canadian subsidiaries can approach their wealthy American parents. In any case, big business nowadays always keeps substantial liquid assets on hand to cope with just such occasions as these.

It is thus that wholly Canadian businesses, particularly small Canadian businesses, suddenly find their feet cut from beneath them. And the chartered banks can take no marks for statesmanship in the way in which they restrict credit and will accept no collateral from these people except cash.

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Money muddles are always difficult to sort out. But this one, what with the attitude of the chartered banks, the dubious actions of the Bank of Canada and the ambiguity of government policy seems more confused than most. Such confusion is unworthy when it affects so directly, so immediately and so profoundly Canadian businesses more than any other, and Canadian businesses so widely spread across the country.

Unity and Defence

IN THIS ISSUE of SATURDAY NIGHT, Peter Whitehouse gives an impression of what would happen here if an atomic war were declared in the near future. He makes it very clear that twenty well-aimed super bombs could wipe out almost 90 per cent of Canada's total population. We have no defence against these bombs since our warning lines in the north do not operate anti-missile defences and we would have to rely on already obsolescent fighters to cope with the very newest Russian super-bombers.

We have not commissioned this article to scare people, but we do feel that the public generally should know what an atomic war would mean. We also think it important for the government to face up to the urgent necessity for some kind of co-ordinated civil defence in this country.

There is no major city in Canada which is geared for civil defence at all. There have been some half-hearted attempts at evacuation practice from time to time, but none recently, and we doubt if there is one civic shelter in existence anywhere.

We cannot be a major military power. We have neither the human nor the financial resources. And being, as we are, a buffer state between the United States and the Soviet Union, we should at least know enough to come in out of the radio-active rain.

In Sweden, the nation as a whole is thoroughly trained in civil defence procedure. Everyone must keep both his shelter and his fire fighting equipment up to date and in working order. It is high time that the government of Canada evolved, through the militia, the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance, a national program for training in survival procedures. We may not need it and we may not survive, but in the state of the world as it is, it is scandalous that we are not prepared.

Such a program would not be expensive compared with some of the military enterprises in which we have engaged in the past ten years, but it would need tremendous leadership qualities to put the program over. If the government *could* put it over, however, we would be more united as a nation than ever before in history. There is no unity so strong as that in the face of common disaster. And is not unity the aim of every government?

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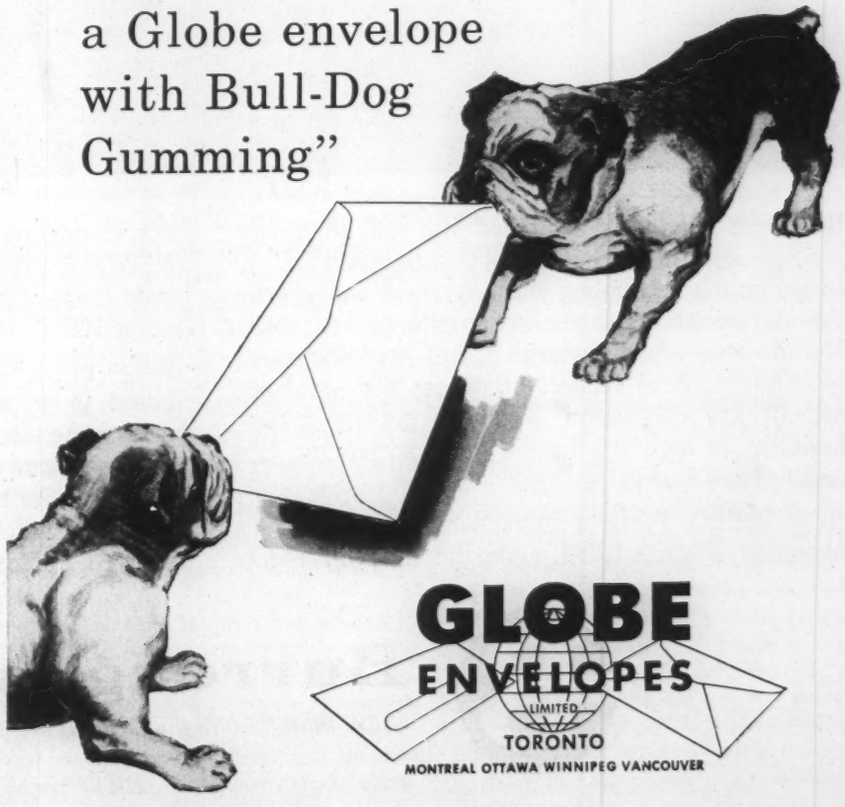

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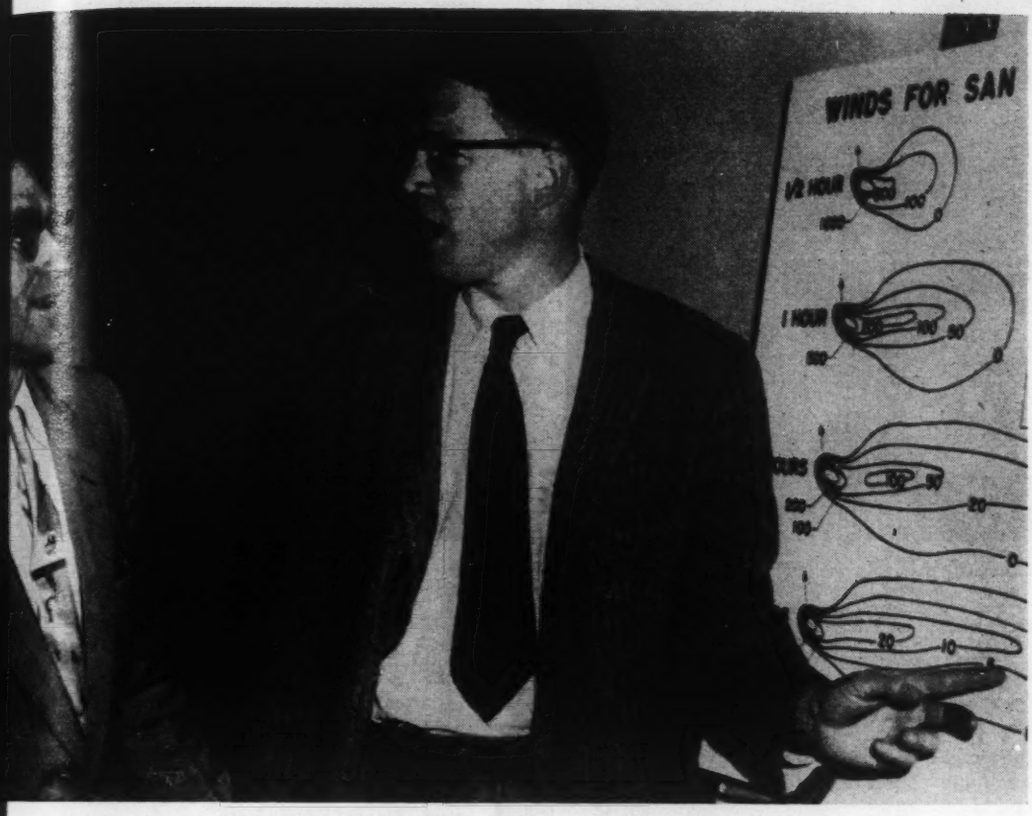


U.S. experts Drs. Shaeffer and Kellog testify to the Senate Sub-Committee on the anticipated damage from a major nuclear bomb attack.

What Nuclear Bombs Would Do to Canada

by Peter Whitehouse

In 1958 Drs. Shaeffer and Kellog gave testimony before a U.S. Senate Sub-Committee, in which they reported that in an attack on the U.S.A. by 500 planes, 250 would get through and unload nuclear bombs totalling 2,500 million tons of explosives on 144 areas. Such an attack would, Shaeffer and Kellog reported, result in 108 million deaths in the first 60 days from fire, radiation and blast. A large proportion of the surviving 67 million, variously estimated at between 25 and 35 million, would die over a period of time from the effects of local fallout and mechanical injuries of different kinds.

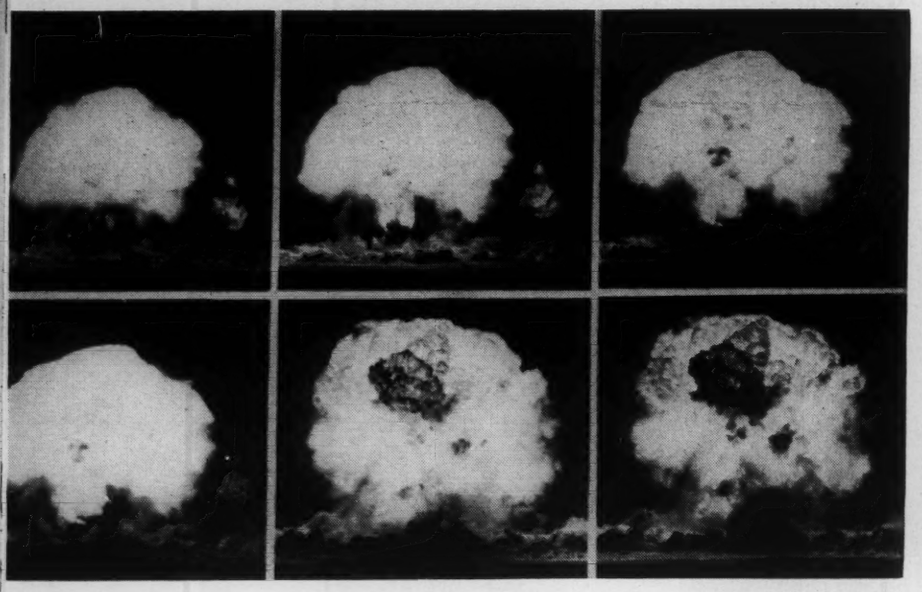
Dr. Joseph Rotblat, Professor of Physics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College in London, disagreed with Drs. Kellog and Shaeffer. In his considered opinion, as expressed in the January 1958 issue of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists,* not 2,500 megatons would be unloaded on the U.S.A. but ten times that amount, or 25,000 megatons. The latest "disaster" report, issued June 22, 1959 by the Office of Civil Defense Mobilisation, assumes an attack of only 1,446 megatons of explosive (over one billion tons less than in the Shaeffer-Kellog report and about 23 and a half billion tons less than the Rotblat estimate) on 224 cities, resulting in only 49 million deaths.

So far as the possibilities of survival in a nuclear war are concerned, reports are equally varied and conflicting. Whereas Dr. Linus Pauling has declared that all civil defense "is silly", and Lester B. Pearson that nuclear war could mean the "peace of extinction", Leo A. Hoegh, U.S. Civil Defense Chief, has affirmed that Americans would survive a nuclear war because they are "a tough and determined people", and Major St. Pierre, Montreal's CD Chief, has likewise announced that chances for survival are "very good". Generally speaking official opinion is that survival is possible. Opinions range from guarded optimism to the exuberant self-confidence evidenced by J. L. Robertson, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, who, on 24th September 1958, urged bankers to make immediate plans to resume business in the wake of a nuclear attack.

How can we best arrive at a realistic estimate of the damage that would be inflicted on the U.S.A. (and by extrapolation on Canada) by a nuclear attack? First of all we have to form an estimate of the destructive effects of modern nuclear weapons. Next we have to estimate the number and type of nuclear weapons that would most probably reach their targets. In addition we have to make allowances for imponderables and adjustments according to the mathematical probabilities of error.

The 20,000 ton bomb dropped on Hiroshima, a city of between 245,000 and 320,000 population on the sea coast of Japan, killed 100,000 instantly and injured another 100,000 so gravely that the greater part of this number died within a short time. In addition, about 80 survivors a year have died of radiation sickness since the attack, while an unspecified number are still in the slow and painful process of dying. Half of those who died were killed by blast and mechanical injury, 35% from heat and flash, and 15% from nuclear radiation. 62,000 of Hiroshima's 92,000 buildings were wiped out in the first minute, while the total area of pulverisation and substantial damage extended to a radius of 3 miles (28 sq. miles).

One may reasonably ask here "But, surely, American buildings are stronger than Japanese buildings, and would suffer less damage? Surely, too, our high buildings would help cushion and dissipate the effects of the blast?" Unfortunately the answers we get to these questions are far from reassuring. Contrary to popular opinion about "flimsy" Japanese buildings, Japanese houses are every bit as resistant to shock as U.S. houses, while the larger



Cause: the evil blossoming of the fireball of an atomic weapon . . . effect: broken buildings and bodies.

Japanese buildings are much more resistant than their U.S. counterparts, because they are built to withstand earthquakes.

Whereas Hiroshima's buildings were designed for a roof load of 70 lbs p.s.i. and a wall load of 7 lbs p.s.i., average U.S. reinforced concrete buildings are only designed for a roof load of 40 lbs p.s.i. and a wall load of 0.8 lbs p.s.i. Evidence from Hiroshima showed that buildings had no appreciable shielding effect on each other. This is understandable when we consider the nature of the blast and its associated phenomena, i.e. incident and reflected shock waves, etc. From what has been said above it seems clear that the Hiroshima bomb, had it been dropped on a U.S. city of corresponding size and topography, would have caused much more damage than was caused at Hiroshima.

An enormous amount of damage, besides about 70,000 deaths and countless injuries, was caused by thermal energy from the bomb. The Hiroshima bomb emitted approximately 6.7 x 10^{12} calories or 8 million kilowatt hours, enough energy to turn 22 million pounds of water into steam. This energy, released suddenly in a millionth of a second, created temperatures that ranged from 4,000 degrees C at ground zero to 1,800 deg C less than a mile away. Within this radius people were instantly and lethally burned, their skins charred black and flayed off them by the blast, while roof tiles boiled, rock and granite chipped and flaked, and potatoes were baked in the ground. At 1½ miles from ground zero people got third degree burns while up to 2½ miles telegraph poles and trees were charred black and people got first degree burns.

Comparing the actual amounts of thermal energy received on the ground at Hiroshima for various distances from ground zero with the energy that would be received from megaton bombs for similar distances, we get an alarming picture. The thermal effects which at Hiroshima covered a radius of 1½ miles will, with a 5 MT bomb, cover a radius of 15 miles, with a 10 MT bomb 18 miles, and with a 20 MT bomb 30 miles.

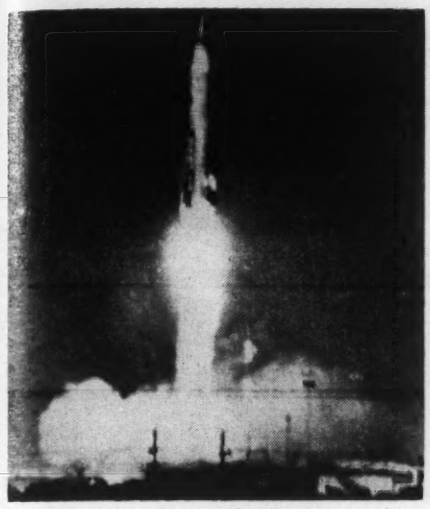
Another immensely destructive aspect of thermal energy is fire. When the bomb explodes, thermal energy, besides doing the damage just mentioned, causes hundreds of thousands of fires to break out simultaneously over a very wide area. A 5 megaton bomb will set fires over a radius of 28 miles, a 10 MT bomb over a radius of 38 miles, and 20 MT bomb over a radius of 50 miles, which is an area greater than the area of greater Montreal, Metropolitan Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver combined.

Imagine the situation. Literally hundreds of thousands of fires burning over a vast, blasted area, with no fire engines, no firefighters and probably no water. (Over 75% of Hiroshima's fire fighters and fire engines were wiped out in the first minute, and water supplies disrupted.) Outside help couldn't approach the city either, even if there *were* any outside help. Entry to the city of Hiroshima was blocked for days by raging fires, and the same would apply to any city hit by a nuclear weapon. Imagine, too, to make matters worse, four separate great hurricane-like winds fanning the fire like giant bellows.

Where do these hurricanes come from? The first is the hurricane that follows the blast wave, the second the same hurricane that reverses itself and comes back. The third is a huge 200 mile an hour hurricane sucked in towards the burning city by the updraft from the rapidly rising fireball and its attendant mass of hot air. The fourth is a 40 mph wind sucked in towards the city by the updraft from the rising hot air currents caused by the fire itself. (This phenomenon is known as a "fire storm" and is seen at many large forest fires). In effect the whole burning area of the city is subjected to forced draught, as if it were at the bottom of a huge chimney, with additional winds to help the conflagration along.

Actual nuclear radiation was the least lethal of all the effects of the Hiroshima bomb. At 3,000 feet from ground zero people got a lethal dose of 3,000 roentgens. At 4,500 feet the dosage had dropped to 400 r, but was nevertheless enough to be lethal to 50% of the people in the area, and at 2 miles it was 100 r. All the radiation deaths at Hiroshima were due to

Key figures: Leo A. Hoeg, head of U.S. Civil Defence; Major-General A. E. Wrinch, Canadian "survival" and Dr. Alvin Graves, bomb-tester.



U.S. has its ballistic successes . . .

initial radiation, to the gamma rays and fast neutrons emitted one minute after the explosion itself.

This lack of fallout was partly due to the high altitude of the explosion and partly to incomplete fission in the bomb. Had the bomb been exploded lower down then not only would up to 50% of its fission products have descended to earth instead of being carried away in the atmosphere, but also large amounts of earth and vaporised material would have been sucked up when the fireball touched earth, made radioactive, and then returned to earth as additional local fallout.

A lower altitude explosion would have introduced a new factor of destruction, too—earth shock. This earth shock would have greatly aided the general process of destruction by weakening building foundations, destroying underground services such as water, gas and electricity supply, and collapsing the cellars and shelters where people were seeking protection over a large area. Had the destructive potentialities of the bomb been fully realized at Hiroshima, then we can calculate that, at a conservative estimate, the intensity of blast damage would have been doubled, thermal damage would have been increased in both intensity and area twice, while initial radiation would have been spread over an area half as big again as that covered by the 2,000 foot altitude explosion. In addition, of course, up to 7,000 tons of fission products would have come down to earth as local fallout from the bomb alone, not counting the radioactivated earth debris sucked up by the fireball.

If the destructive powers of nuclear weapons increased in proportion to their increase in explosive power, then a 5 MT bomb would destroy an area with a radius of 750 miles (1,687,500 sq miles). But happily, the destructive power of nuclear weapons only increases as the cube root of their explosive power. This means, that if a bomb of P power will destroy 2 miles radius, then a bomb of 1000 x P power will destroy $\sqrt[3]{1000}$ x 2 or 20 miles radius.

With this heartening information in mind, and on the basis of the destruction wrought by the 20 kiloton bomb at Hiroshima, we can approximately estimate the devastation that would be wrought by 5, 10 and 20 megaton bombs. A 5 MT bomb exploded at 2,000 feet altitude will cause a radius of destruction (½ pulverisation ½ substantial damage) of about 18 miles (972 sq miles); a 10 MT bomb will cause a radius of destruction of about 24 miles (1728 sq miles); a 20 MT bomb a radius of about 30 miles (2700 sq miles).

In the light of what has been said here about the effects of a 20,000 ton nuclear weapon, it is hard to seriously dispute that blast, thermal radiation, and

. . . but also several costly failures.

radioactivity from a 10 megaton bomb, or two 5 megaton bombs (with a total radius of destruction of 21 miles each) will be enough to completely "take out" the largest city in the world and destroy all its inhabitants.

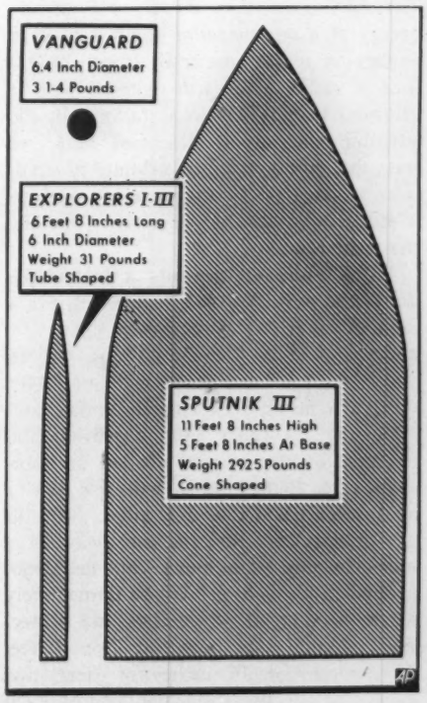
The recent "disaster" report issued by the Office of Civil Defense Mobilisation envisages 263 nuclear weapons totalling 1,446 megatons dropped on 224 centers. It arrives at this megatonnage by assuming that only 60 ten megaton bombs and 74 eight megaton bombs will be dropped, the rest of the explosive weight being made up by bombs ranging in power from 1 to 3 megatons. Such an estimate is so fantastically unrealistic as to suggest a deliberate attempt to present a false picture. Shaeffer and Kellog estimated that the bombs used would be 5, 10 and 20 megatons. I think they were wrong, too, though not so completely wrong as the OCDM.

If we think about the matter for a while, if we realise that the actual cost and technical effort of building a 20 megaton Super bomb or Cobalt bomb is very little more than that involved in building a 5 megaton bomb, then it becomes crystal clear that (except perhaps for small missile warheads, where the megatonnage may sometimes be in the 1-3 range because of limitations in the missile's lifting power) every nuclear bomb used will be a Super bomb. Expense is no obstacle in the way of converting H bombs to Super bombs and Cobalt bombs, and technical problems are non-existent. Why should the Soviet Union carry 5 or 10 megaton bombs to its targets when it can just as easily carry 20 megaton bombs?

What will the actual attack pattern be like? I think it possible that for major population areas two twenty megaton bombs will be used, one as an air burst with the fireball touching the ground, the other possibly dropped to penetrate the earth to a depth or 60 feet or more before exploding.

If we remember that the little 17 kiloton bomb exploded underground at Nevada produced earth tremors in Alaska, 2,300 miles away, and that a one megaton bomb exploded 60 feet underground hurls 10 million tons of earth and rock upward and digs itself a crater 192 feet deep and 1400 feet wide, we can faintly imagine the ground shake and earth roll a 20 MT underground explosion will produce. (The crater a 20 MT sub-surface explosion would dig would be about 518 feet deep and 3780 feet across, while 200 million tons of earth and rock would be hurled skywards.) To blast, heat and fire, will be added earthquake.

What will be the lethal effects from the fallout of 2 bombs dropped in this way? Very roughly 50% of the megatonnage of a Super bomb is given off as fission products, so our two 20 megaton bombs



Russia knows more about missiles.

U.S. strategic bombers are being forced from bases by missile threat but Russians continue to produce such aircraft.

(independent of the local fallout due to radioactivated earth material) will yield 20 megatons of fission products. Dr. Alvin Graves, in his testimony before the Special Committee on Radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, announced that one megaton of fission gives radioactive fission products that, if spread uniformly over 10,000 square miles, would result in an exposure of 300 roentgens after the first day, with a higher exposure previously. If one megaton gives an exposure of 300 r over 10,000 square miles, then 20 megatons of fission will give us an exposure of 6,000 r over 10,000 sq miles. The lethal dose is between 450 and 600 r.

To this radioactive fallout from the fission products of the bomb itself, we must add additional local fallout caused when the bomb's fireball touches the earth, vaporises earth material and sucks it up. The AEC state that, if only 5% of the energy of a *one megaton* bomb is used in vaporising earth material, then 20,000 tons of radioactive earth material will be returned to earth as local fallout. In the situation such as is described here, we have the almost absolute certainty of death over an area of 10,000 sq miles, perhaps a much large area if the wind is blowing the right way.

Initial radiation presents a formidable danger as well. A 5 MT bomb will give a dose of 3000 r of gamma rays up to 1½ miles, and up to 2 miles the dose will be 300 r. A 10 MT bomb will give out 3000 r up to 1¾ miles, 1000 r up to 2 miles, and 300 r at 2¼ miles (400 r proved fatal to 50% of the people affected at Hiroshima). A 20 MT bomb will give 3000 r at 2 miles, 1000 r at 2¼ miles, 300 r at 2½ miles, and 30 r as far away as 3 miles. In effect, this means that the initial gamma rays given out will be immediately lethal, in spite of all shelters and protection (gamma rays penetrate over 5 feet of concrete or 15 inches of steel, and cannot be effectively shielded against, even by lead), up to 1½ miles for a 5 MT bomb, up to 2 miles for a 10 MT bomb, and up to 2¼ miles for a 20 MT bomb. Beyond these ranges and up to the limits given for 300 r exposure, about 40-50% of the people in the area will be killed.

How many bombers and missiles would the Soviets launch? How many would get through to their targets, and what weight of explosive would they carry to their targets? In August 1957 the Soviet Union announced the successful firing of a multi-stage ballistic missile, which traveled 6,000 miles at 15,000 miles an hour to its target with a maximum error of 6-12 miles. Less than six months later Khrushchev announced that an improved version of this first operational ICBM (with a range of 8,700 miles) was in mass production. If these missiles have been in mass production since late 1958, then at a conservative estimate the Soviets will have from 150 to 200 on hand, though the number may well be much higher.

There is no defence against ICBM's, and so all the ICBM's fired would, presumably, land on or near their targets. The fact that the Soviets put a rocket on the moon only a minute off schedule is evidence enough that their missiles have the accuracy, range, and carrying capacity they claim, that at the very least they can carry a 5 megaton war head with pin point accuracy, probably a 20 megaton warhead with an error of 6 miles, which is an insignificant error when dealing with an explosive force in the region of 20 megatons.

Additional confirmation of the Soviet's ability to hit the target came with the successful launching of Lunik, which carried nearly 2 tons into orbit round the sun, 91 million miles away. But this wasn't needed. The U.S. radar watching post in Turkey, besides reporting that the Soviets are now launching 1,500 mile missiles *in salvo* (for training purposes apparently), have plenty of radar evidence that the Soviets are getting their ICBM's on the bullseye.

How many conventional long range aircraft could the Soviets send against North America? It seems more than probable that the Soviet Union has at least 1,800 long range bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons to the U.S.A. In 1956 Senator Jackson, in a speech before the Senate (1 Feb. 1956) stated that the Soviets were producing planes much faster than the U.S.A. The Bison, the Soviet counterpart of the American B-52, was developed from first design to first production in 4 years compared with 6 years for the B-52, and whereas the production rate for the B-52 was 12 a month, that for the Bison was 25 a month. The Badger (of which the TU104 passenger jet is a civilian version) was being produced at the rate of 30 a month, while reliable estimates put the production rate of the ultra-long-range (8,000 miles) 150 ton Bear at 20 a month.

On December 17th, 1958, Jane's *All The World's Aircraft* reported that the Soviets had in production a multi-jet long-range delta wing bomber with a speed twice as fast as the U.S. B-52 (1,400 miles an hour), and superior to the U.S. Hustler, which is just now coming off the production lines. Some experts have been trying to tell us that for some mysterious reason the Soviets have abandoned production of long-range bombers, but there is no evidence to support this claim. The Soviets know too well that right into the forseeable future the manned bomber will be a vital complement to missile strength. As Hanson Baldwin explains, "The Soviet strategic concept is based on interdependence of all forms of military . . . force." Making full allowance for factors which might reduce output, and assuming the Soviets have not increased the rate of output established in 1956, a conservative estimate will give us 900 Bisons, 720 Bears, and about 200 of the 1,400 mile an hour delta wing bombers (called by the U.S. "Bounders"), making a total of 1,820 long range bombers with nuclear capability, not counting any Bisons, or Bears, in existence before the end of 1956.

If the Soviets can send one half of this fleet against the U.S. (910 planes), how many would get through?

Most official estimates predict a kill rate of 50%, but I think this is over-optimistic. Experiences in the last war showed that there is always an initial stage of low efficiency in air defence, no matter how good the state of preparedness. And in the case of nuclear weapons defensive efficiency would get no chance to improve with experience, because the first attack would saturate the defenses. However (always erring on the conservative side) allowing a 50% kill rate for anti aircraft defenses, 455 bombers, each carrying two twenty megaton Super bombs, and about 150 ICBM's, each with a 10 megaton warhead, would hit the U.S. and Canada with a total of 19,700 megatons of explosive. Most probably the 150 missiles would be fired in salvo in a preliminary attack to liquidate SAC's 40 bases and the various other U.S. and Canadian air installations from which fighter aircraft, anti-aircraft missiles and ICBM's might go up.

Some of the 455 bombers might be detailed to perform mopping up operations on air installations, not completely liquidated by the ICBM's, but the majority of the 455 planes would proceed to attack major industrial and population centers, on which a total of nearly 18,200 megatons would be unloaded. Major areas such as the New York area (15 million people, 570 square miles) would get the two twenty megaton bomb treatment, air burst and underground burst (there are five centers in the U.S. with populations over 1,000,000). The 227 cities in the U.S. with populations ranging from 50,000 to 1,000,000 would each take a 20 megaton bomb. This demolition of the U.S.'s main cities would take 237 20 megaton bombs.

Simultaneously the other elements of the Soviet air fleet would unload 3 twenty megaton bombs (air bursts, probably at 34 miles distance from each other) on the 174 standard metropolitan areas of the U.S., which together contain about two thirds of the total population—about 110 million people. This would leave a margin of 151 twenty megaton bombs for emergencies, such as dealing with airfields, and rocket launching pads not obliterated by the missile wave, carriers at sea and targets of opportunity. A large number of these bombs would, of course, be aimed at Canada's principal cities, airfields and air installations, and vital centres like the new St. Lawrence Seaway. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Edmonton would get hit, together with the Windsor area, by a twenty megaton bomb each.

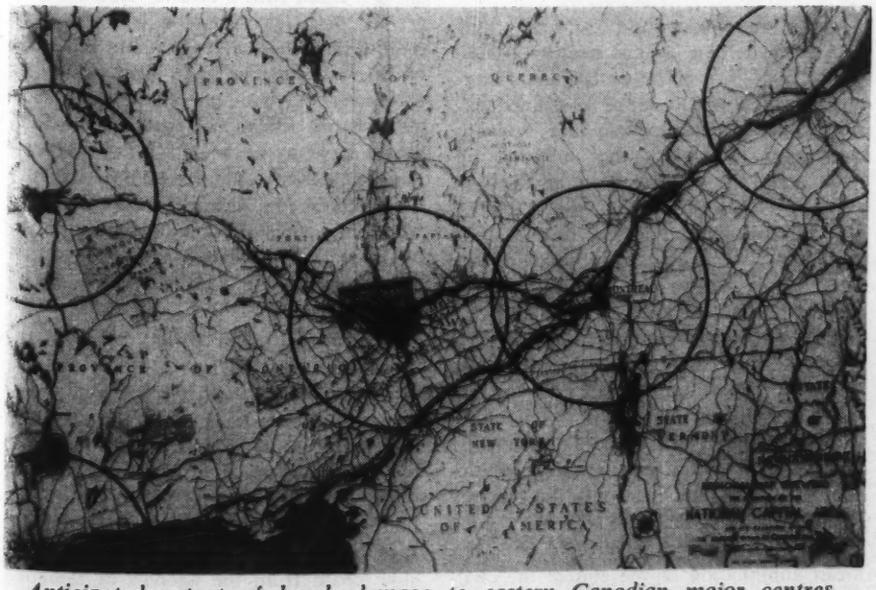
As I think no one will disagree, such an attack would kill at least 120 million people from blast, initial radiation, and heat, as well as from mechanical injuries, fire, burial under wreckage, etc. These people would be mostly in the cities and in the metropolitan areas surrounding the cities. The remaining 51 million would not remain alive for very long. They would be killed in a space of a few days or a week or so by intense radiation which would blanket the whole area of the U.S.

Atom-bomb damage at Hiroshima provides basis for current estimates

As you will remember, Dr. Graves stated that 1 megaton of fission produced an exposure of 300 r over a 10,000 square mile area. The total area of the U.S. is about 3 million square miles, and so the detonation of 19,700 megatons (assuming 50% fission and no cobalt bombs dropped) would give an average exposure over the whole area of the U.S., including forests, deserts and inland water, of 9,850 roentgens, an immediately lethal dose. This estimate ties in closely with the study made by the Weapon's System Evaluation Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses, which calculated in a March/April 1959 report that 9,000 megatons of fission would kill every man, woman and child in the U.S.

Could the U.S. "kill" Russia's airfields and missile launching sites with its own missiles and aircraft, and thus prevent these aircraft and missiles from getting into the air? Surely the U.S. has its own missiles and a very powerful Strategic Air Force? At present the chance of success with this offensive type of defense is smaller than it has ever been. For a start the U.S. has no operational missiles that could do the job, even with its NATO bases surrounding Russia.

America's missiles are on the drawing boards and in the pages of magazine advertisements, not on the launching pads. As Stewart Alsop so succinctly put it in a recent *Saturday Evening Post* article (12 May 59) "We have heard so much



Anticipated extent of bomb damage to eastern Canadian major centres.

about so many fancy missiles with fancy names—Thor, Jupiter, Polaris, Atlas, Titan, Minuteman,—that we tend to count these weapons among our existing assets. But without exception, they do not exist, or they are very doubtful assets indeed." Just how doubtful was underlined by a *Time* report of the 27th July 1959, which stated that attempts to launch the much touted Juno IRBM had ended in failure (4 tries 4 failures), while the Navy's trials with the solid fuel Polaris ended up, in the Navy's words, as a "complete failure". The Atlas ICBM fared no better.

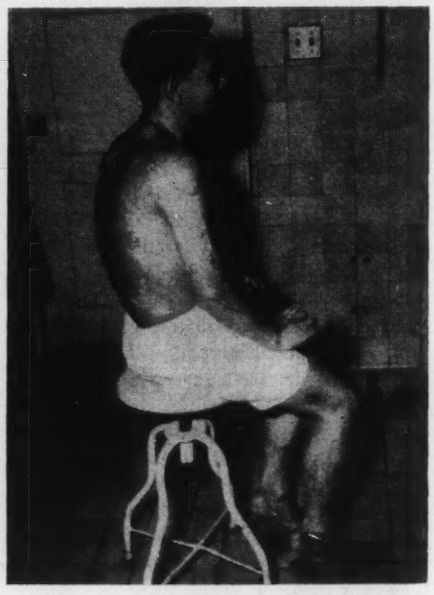
After having reported that all the bugs had been ironed out of the missile, the missilemen fired five successive failures, which prompted defense secretary McElroy to "postpone the readiness date" by two months. In the same article mentioned above Alsop says that the experts regard America's only two IRBM's (Thor and Jupiter) as "essentially political rather than military assets," adding that production of these two missiles may be "stopped soon."

America would be able to use about 250 to 300 long range B-52's, plus about 200 or so carrier based aircraft (mostly light aircraft capable of carrying only about one megaton) for her attack on the Soviet Union. How many of these U.S. aircraft would get through to devastate Russia's cities and airfields? In the September 1955 issue of *Fortune* Charles V. Murphy, an official spokesman for the USAF, pointed out that the Soviets believe in massive air defense. Murphy, in support of this statement advanced some facts and figures. The Soviets, he pointed out, had 23,000 first line fighter aircraft in operation, and were building day and night fighters at the rate of 300 a month. On the basis of Murphy's information the Soviets will now have 36,000 fighter planes.

In addition, as the military analyst Hanson Baldwin pointed out recently (1958) the Russians' radar defenses are about 8 to 10 times stronger than those of the U.S. and Canada. Said Mr. Baldwin, "A recent operations analysis report predicted that, within the immediately forseeable future, Soviet defenses would become so strong that, if U.S. B-47's and B-52's were to strike at Moscow, the first 100 of these planes would be shot down. In other words, it might take—within a year or so—more than 100 bombers to insure a direct hit against Moscow." If we can rely on the information supplied by these two reliable experts, only 2 or 3 of America's B-52's would penetrate Soviet defenses, plus about 2 or 3 light aircraft from carriers (assuming that all the carrier based aircraft and all the B-52's got off the ground, of course).

But surely we've still got a big fleet of B-47 bombers stationed on airfields round Russia, in Germany, Turkey, Greece, at Torrejon in Spain, and at Brise Norton in England; couldn't these get off the ground and wipe out Russia's missile sites and airfields? The answer is an emphatic no, because, as Walter Lippman has stated "The American forward positions, particularly in Germany, and Turkey, can, because of the development of the (Soviet) rocket, no longer be defended." In other words, the backbone of the U.S.'s Strategic Air Force, 1,500 B-47's, has been neutralised by Soviet IRBM's. For this reason, says Stewart Alsop, "a re-deployment, costly in terms of SAC's striking power, of the medium range B-47's back to their bases in this country is taking place."

Are the people of the U.S.A. and Canada prepared for a nuclear war? In the light of the above facts do they really have any understanding of what it would mean? Far from being prepared for a nuclear war, the American and Canadian people



Japanese are still dying from burns.

are as unprepared psychologically and physically for *any* war as it is possible for a people to be.

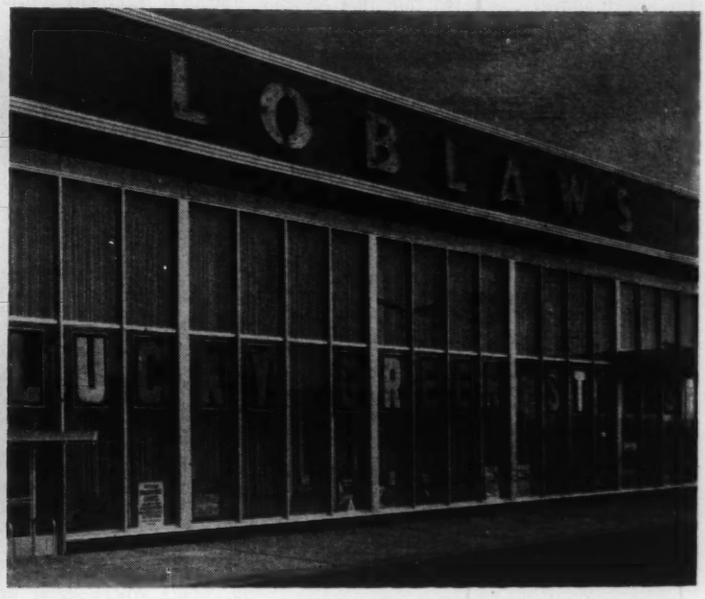
Rather than being told the truth, that there is no defense against nuclear attack, and no hope of survival except under conditions which would make continued existence unbearable, people are actively encouraged to believe the opposite, by facile and false reports such as the one issued by the OCDM on the 22nd of June, a report which is described as "encouraging" by Eugene J. Quindlen, because about "three out of every four Americans will survive". This dangerous and entirely false reassurance is added to by people like Governor Rockefeller, who has publicly stated, "Once it is understood that it (i.e. survival of 3 out of 4) is a possibility it will make a tremendous difference in the whole attitude of the people of our state regarding the dangers of nuclear wars. Dangerous as they are," says Governor Rockefeller, "it does not mean annihilation or the end of the civilization we have known."

How will the American people behave under a nuclear attack of this magnitude? To get a faint idea, let's go back to Hiroshima. Hiroshima was a city well equipped for disaster and destruction from the air, because the people and city of Hiroshima had been facing almost nightly bombing and fire raids for four years. The city had 33 modern fire stations, 17 modern hospitals, 298 registered physicians, and 2,400 nurses. A few seconds after the explosion 27 of the fire stations and 75% of the firefighters were wiped out. Of the 298 doctors only 30 survived, of the 2,400 nurses only 600 survived. And most of these medical personnel were prevented from giving effective help to the wounded because of their own wounds and lack of medical equipment.

Even though many people in the outlying villages round Hiroshima were uninjured, these people could bring no help to the stricken city, because all the approaches were blocked by debris and raging fires, and because, in the words of an official report of the U.S. Bombing Survey, the people rushed about "in a purposeless, insensate manner, distraught by the magnitude of the disaster . . . and no one conceived the thought of organising some help on his own initiative." "Whenever a plane was seen after that," (the dropping of the A bomb) said one survivor, "people would rush into their shelters; they went in and out so much they didn't have time to eat. They were so nervous they couldn't eat." The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey characterised the behavior of the people of Hiroshima as "aimless, even hysterical activity, or flight."

This is how a people highly organised and disciplined, a people inured to physical disaster, discomfort, and terror by four years of heavy bombing, behaved. How would a people unprepared by any experience for mass physical disaster behave, if faced with a disaster unimaginably greater than Hiroshima, a disaster where they found themselves without hospitals or doctors, without heat, light, water, or transport, and with no buildings for shelter, where scraps of radioactive food would have to be fought for, where epidemic diseases would spring up from ruptured sewers and drains, where forest fires would rage unchecked, and where throughout the bleak desolate length and breadth of the nation the land would be eroded into dust bowls.

How would these people react to the knowledge that, however far they tramped through the bleak and terrible wilderness, strewn with wreckage, fires and the dead and dying, there was no help or shelter to be found? And, if by some chance these survivors did find houses intact and other people alive, their fate and that of their companions would be merely to await slow death from the agonies of radiation sickness.



"Would the big outfits go into this thing unless they were sure the schemes would stand up?"

Trading Stamps: Trick or Treat?

by Henry Greene

TRADING STAMP COMPANIES say every retailer in Canada soon will be issuing stamps. Retail merchant associations say they will drive stamps out of the country. The war between the two groups started more than half a century ago; the current battle some four years ago. But this undoubtedly will be the deciding battle.

Stamp companies show no signs of giving up. After temporary setbacks in 1955-1956 when they were forced out of Ontario and Quebec and chased out of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the companies have come back strongly in both Ontario and Quebec. Now, although big food chains are stamp companies' main backbone, small retailers are being brought in. In metropolitan Toronto just about every type of retail outlet offers trading stamps. Non-signing merchants find the pressure to join increasing steadily.

So far, big department stores have remained aloof from the battle. But this will change if independent merchants fighting stamp companies lose their battle.

Both sides expect a showdown by the end of the month. The outcome will hinge on the interpretation of one clause of Section 322 (b) of the Criminal Code—the meaning of the phrase "that may be redeemed".

Take the side of the stamp companies and their supporters first.

The president of the Gold Bond Co., from the U.S., one of the largest distributing firms, claims retailers who give stamps can increase their business substantially—as much as 35 per cent. And furthermore, he claims, once the business reaches this level, it will more than likely stay with the retailer.

Curtis Carlson, president of the Trading Stamp Institute, predicts that the practice will spread throughout the country into most lines of merchandising, and that within six months to a year will grow to the proportionate level of that of the U.S.

There, according to the Gallup Poll, he says, over 80 per cent of the housewives save stamps.

Leonard Pedvis of Steinberg's Ltd., which runs its own stamp company, the T and T Premium Co., is calling for the same growth. He goes one step further, though.

"At least 75 per cent of all retail business in the Toronto area will be done at stores using stamps within the next two years."

Of course, the movement won't be restricted to the Toronto area, supporters say. Once it gets rolling in this district the chains will expand it throughout Canada. This will carry the movement to drug stores, cigar stores, bake shops, independent grocers and service stations across the dominion.

C. R. McFadden, president of the Blue Chip Premium Co., which supplies the Loblaw Chain with green stamps, comments, "It looks as if the small merchant will have to get into the stamp business whether he likes it or not."

To get into the business, these spokesmen point out, it costs merchants $10. This buys a pad of stamps. There are 5,000 stamps in a pad and one stamp is given to a customer for every 10-cent purchase.

Now, in answer to the opponents' arguments that stamps raise prices, these spokesmen point to several surveys.

Carlson's favorite survey is by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of the University of California. This showed that "food prices have not increased at all as a result of stamps. Conclusions drawn from a summary of 1,360 supermarkets across the United States who are using the plans: 85.3 per cent of the stores had no price change at all; 9.3 per cent had lower prices; and only 5.4 per cent of the stores had higher prices."

Meanwhile supermarket spokesmen using stamps say there's another reason why stamps can't raise prices.

Business generally sets up a certain percentage of sales for promotions. This percentage ranges from one to five per cent, depending on the volume. Stamps merely are another promotion. If the stamp plans cost more than anticipated, then other promotional costs such as advertising would have to be cut back. But the stamp plan would stay within the budget, and not cut into sales thus forcing an increase in prices.

As to their legality, the stamp companies are taking special pains to remain within the confines of the Criminal Code which outlaws trading stamps as such. McFadden for example warns that each merchant who decides to use stamps should buy a rubber stamp with his own

name and address on it so that this may be imprinted on the premium stamp.

The Criminal Code requires that customers exchange stamps for gifts at the store where the original purchase was made.

McFadden, besides warning merchants to remain within the code, is suggesting to people using his plan that they take a miniature premium catalogue instead of the bulky 500-odd-item catalogue handed out.

These miniature catalogues list items which are obtainable for the saving of from one to four books of stamps. These items include such merchandise as toys, kitchenware, sets of dishes and bath scales.

Ordinarily each book takes 1,500 stamps, obtainable by buying $150 worth of goods. "We've found that the three-and-four book items are the most popular," he says.

One further point made by this side of the argument is that stamps generally prove more effective than price reductions in attracting shoppers to a sale.

As one illustration, they point out that in St. Louis a store offered 50 extra stamps on a purchase of $1 or more during its anniversary sale. The offer was advertised once in a newspaper with a circulation of 65,000. Shoppers were lined up 10 deep at the doors the next morning. According to the store, 32,000 persons scrambled to earn a stamp bonus which was worth 12½ cents.

So much for the supporters. Now what about the RMA and its followers?

The association has been against the practice since it appeared in this country at the turn of the century.

It feels that the present offering of stamps could be illegal. It has called on both the Ontario and federal governments to investigate the programs, and to rule on whether the programs are trading stamps.

If the governments rule that the programs are trading stamps, the RMA says it has a clear case against the stamp companies, because according to the Criminal Code, trading stamps are illegal.

The association points out the two sections of the criminal code covering trading stamps:

Section 369 (1) "every one who by himself or his employee or agent, directly or indirectly issues, gives, sells or otherwise disposes of, or offers to give, sell, or otherwise dispose of trading stamps to a merchant or a dealer in goods for use in his business is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(2) every one who, being a merchant or dealer in goods, by himself or his employee or agent, directly or indirectly gives or in any way disposes of, or offers to give or in any way dispose of trading stamps to a person who purchases goods from him is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Section 322 (b) "trading stamps" includes any form of cash receipt, receipt, coupon, premium ticket or other device designed or intended to be given to the purchaser of goods by the vendor thereof or on his behalf, and to represent a discount on the price of the goods or a premium to the purchaser thereof:

(I) that may be redeemed

(a) by any person other than the vendor, the person from whom the vendor purchased the goods, or the manufacturer of the goods,

(b) by the vendor, the person from whom the vendor purchased the goods, or the manufacturer of the goods in cash or in goods that are not his property in whole or in part, or

(c) by the vendor elsewhere than in the premises where the goods are purchased, or

(II) that does not show upon its face the place where it is delivered and the merchantable value thereof;

(III) that may not be redeemed upon demand at any time, but an offer, endorsed by the manufacturer upon a wrapper or container in which goods are sold, of a premium or reward for the return of that wrapper or container to the manufacturer is not a trading stamp."

The RMA says these sections are difficult to interpret and that's why it has asked Toronto and Ottawa to clarify the status of the present plans. It feels that this might be the quickest way to stop the spread of the practice.

In a recent brief to Ottawa, the association said "there is nothing about trading stamps to commend them to any honest, conscientious and impartial person. The system merely is an attempt to levy tribute on the retail trade and force retailers to pass the cost of it on to their customers.

"Any high sounding phrases such as 'free enterprise individual initiative', and 'economic freedom' do not, and cannot, change the basic fact that trading stamps are a parasitic injection into the mercantile bloodstream. The essential nature of this iniquitous practice is to make profits for the stamp promoter at the expense of consumer and retailer."

The average cost of stamp plans, the association says, runs from two to three per cent of the sales. This is shown in a survey by the Indiana School of Business. The cost of the stamps will force a rise in prices because the net operating profit of food stores is so low that they cannot absorb any increased cost without passing it along to the consumer.

"It should be quite clear to any thinking person that businessmen must absorb the cost of trading stamps and lose their profits or in some way pass the cost on to the customer. Obviously the retailer cannot take the cost of stamps out of his profits. Further, as soon as stamps become generally used, they do not produce an increased volume which might pay for them. If the retailer is to have any profit left, he must offset the cost in the prices he charges consumers," the association says.

The association acknowledges that merchants with better-stocked, better-equipped up-to-date stores, with lower prices, who advertise more, have better parking facilities, and sell national brands, discover that these have less attraction to customers than stamps when customers get the trading stamp craze.

Referring again to the Indiana survey the association says that supermarket sales must increase by at least 13 per cent to cover trading stamp costs.

In other types of retail outlets such as hardware, appliances, drugs, automotive accessories, a much greater per centage increase is required. The Indiana survey concludes that stores of most classifications must increase sales volume by close to 50 per cent to show a profit on trading stamps.

"The general adoption of trading stamp plans will place additional burdens on the small retailer in particular. He is the most vulnerable to the peril of rising expense and lacks the resources and the capacity of large chains to cope with higher costs or to expand volume to the extent necessary to meet them.

"Although in the final analysis the consumer will pay for trading stamp schemes they will also cause failure and hardship for smaller merchants without any compensating advantage to the community," the association says.

The association is joined in its fight by the Canadian Association of Consumers, and recently by K. W. Langdon, field manager of the Ontario Retail Gasoline and Automotive Service Association. He says, "we will fight with everything at our disposal to prevent the practice from spreading into the retail gasoline service industry."

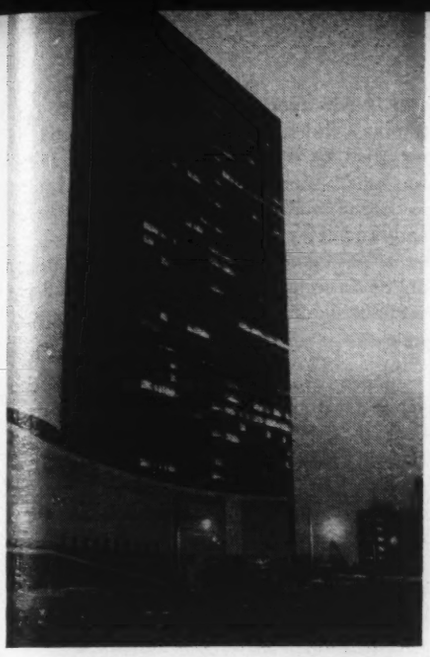
Originally the plans came to this country from the U.S. and aroused the boards of trade across the country against them. Opposition was so strong that Parliament amended the Criminal Code to outlaw them in 1905.

The then minister of Justice, Charles McPherson said at the time,

"In Vancouver the system became a perfect nuisance. The merchants were buying trading stamps and virtually handing over the profit of their business to the trading stamp vendor. The result was that we had more failures in Vancouver. The system was nothing more or less than a piece of blackmail—that is all the trading stamp business is."

Meanwhile Ontario Attorney General Kelso Roberts commenting on the RMA presentation to the province of Ontario said that the schemes recently introduced were worked out obviously with the assistance of lawyers.

"You can be sure that big outfits wouldn't go into this thing unless they were sure that their schemes would stand up," he said.



"That forum along the East River".

Parliament of Man: The 14th UN Assembly

by Maxwell Cohen

THE ARRIVAL OF Mr. Khrushchev, on the fifteenth of September, may not have been intended to overshadow the importance of the Fourteenth General Assembly of the United Nations opening that day, but this undoubtedly was one of its inevitable effects.

Indeed throughout Mr. K's stay in the United States the headlines were preoccupied with him rather than with the solemn and formal statements of foreign ministers mounting the Assembly's podium as they took part in the ritual of the General Debate. For the ten or twelve days of the Soviet leader's presence in North America, perhaps only on the day upon which he himself climbed that same dais did the U.N. command the attention of the world. If all this is a commentary on the extent to which the United Nations still takes second place in the drama of great powers seeking to settle deep differences nevertheless it should not discourage the observer from believing that the long-run of history, and the security and welfare of this planet, may owe as much or more to that forum on the East River in New York than to the sporadic chats of great leaders.

For want of something better the Assembly is our "parliament of man." That it should exist at all is a triumph for the imagination and the sense of need for this kind of instrument that two world wars and the lessons of the League of Nations set before all states. Indeed, the United Nations, as a system of international government, however limited its legislative and executive powers may be, probably could not have come into being in our own day considering the character of the present tensions between the two great "camps". For it is only because 1945 was a time of greater trust between the U.S.S.R. and its wartime allies that this thin structure of international government became possible.

A prime object of Canadian policy should be the seniority of the UN.

Yet it is a cause for some happy wonder that, despite the grave moments of the past twelve or thirteen years, since the cold war froze the postures of our relations, this single universal bridge across the gulf should operate as effectively as it does. There is no need at this late day to enumerate the successes and failures of the United Nations. Everyone realizes how, in a bi-polarized world, with operational nuclear weapons possessed only by two great powers, the touchstone issue of peace and war does not rest with the United Nations. In Washington and in Moscow the great decisions are made, modified and supported by allies and friends in varying proportions depending upon their role; and these decisions stem from the reality of thermonuclear power and who wields it.

The depressing thought that the whole international instrument now linking most states and cultures into a system designed for their common security and welfare is, in the last analysis, a kind of screen behind which the "real action" takes place, is not a thought that ought to weaken our belief in the effectiveness of this agency. For there has been sufficient evidence to show that in its special way the United Nations serves the interests of the great powers as well as the rest of organized mankind and that all would be politically the poorer without it.

One has only to remember those occasions when the Assembly became the instrument for mobilizing world opinion on critical issues, such as Suez, Hungary, Korea and Lebanon. The effect of this focusing of attention varied greatly from its almost classic success in the case of Britain, France and Israel in Suez and its almost equally classic failure over Hungary. Yet without the machinery for the release of emotions and for the centering of political attention which the Assembly provides, who knows but such crises may have led to even graver consequences than those we witnessed.

Moreover, it would be a mistake to think of the United Nations primarily as a forum for dealing with political emergencies. Organized mankind is not yet prepared to have its problems resolved for it in a legislative and judicial system where power or friends shall count for only so much. Hence a true evaluation of the merits and achievements of the United Nations must place its political achievements in their relative position so as to permit a wider perspective on many other efforts reaching a higher level of success than has been the case with political activities.

Nowhere is this perspective better obtained than by examining the agenda of

South African problems concern Canada as a Commonwealth member.

the Assembly which is, *par excellence,* that organ of the United Nations where its most varied interests are studied and debated on.

Put aside those formal items on the Agenda dealing with the election of president, vice-presidents, the appointment of committees and their chairmen and officers, and the receipt of reports from the other organs and agencies of the UN—these latter a constitutional indication of the essential supremacy of the Assembly for reportage and debate at least—and the list is still a formidable expression of the intertwining of our global interests:

The peaceful use of atomic energy; outer space; the future of Korea; the Palestine refugees; UNEF; underdeveloped countries and their capital and technical assistance needs; refugees in general; the human rights, and freedom of information draft covenants; non-self-governing territories with reports from their colonial "masters"; South-west Africa; trust territories; budgetary, administrative and personnel problems; international legal questions (immunities and privileges, historic waters etc.); the seating of Communist China; Algeria; Indians in South Africa; apartheid in South Africa; nuclear tests in the Sahara and suspension of tests in general; a proposed declaration on the Rights of a Child.

How far we have moved from the days when no state was its brother's keeper, no people responsible for their conduct except to their conscience and the limited customs of the law of nations, no view of sovereignty valid other than its claim of absoluteness in a tenuous system of world order!

Of all the items, the Assembly and its seven committees will probably find that some of the political ones, notably Algeria, the Palestine refugees, and the questions of outer space, among the most contentious. But there will be a good deal of feeling engendered, probably, over the demands of the underdeveloped countries for larger capital and technical aid, particularly for an increase in the size of the Special Fund established last year to provide such capital grants. Indeed, a kind of moral pressure is exerted annually by the Afro-Asian and Latin American states on the more prosperous western communities to increase the scale of their assistance, with the United States as the principal focus of that pressure.

Doubtless, over Algeria many a tense moment will be felt in debate and negotiation. De Gaulle's France is in no mood to bargain away its remaining ascendency in the Sahara through Algeria. And yet if the West is to have improved links with the uncommitted peoples as well as with its Afro-Asian friends and allies, some common ground on Algeria soon must be found. This festering problem is more than a drain on France; it is a threat to western unity and to Afro-Asian confidence in western professions of goodwill toward new states and peoples emerging from the older colonial periods.

In some respects the most interesting prospects for this session involve a kind of gamesmanship between ourselves and the Soviets. For the USSR has been insisting on "parity" in the formation of all UN committees created by the Assembly and other organs. By this is meant that membership in such bodies must be equally made up of Soviets and their nominees and the West and its nominees—whatever may be the actual numbers, based on membership in the United Nations, to which the Soviet Union, its allies and friends would be entitled. This means, of course, that if the Soviets are to boycott committees unless they get their way, as they have done in the case of the Assembly's outer space committee, and if we wish to have them there, as I think we must, then a means must be found to accommodate these conflicting views and interests. Perhaps one way of doing so is to agree that the middle positions on these committees shall be occupied by some of the more responsible uncommitted states.

Finally two other subjects will cause the subtle tensions of fear and distrust to run through the chamber—South Africa and Hungary. While it is true that the Hungarian issue cannot be regarded as one of the Assembly's successes, nevertheless the Thirteenth Assembly adopted a resolution which permits the Assembly to remain seized of the issue — and the executions since last year of certain Hungarian leaders will undoubtedly provoke some fresh examinations of the Kadar regime, its behavior toward its own people and the over-riding role in Hungary of the USSR.

South Africa, too, presents aspects of serious difficulty for the Assembly and poses special problems for Canada as a member of the Commonwealth. At least three questions of South African concern are involved: Apartheid, the treatment of Indians, the future status of Southwest Africa. There is no doubt that here, as in Algeria, the Assembly faces important constitutional questions under Article II (7) of the Charter, namely, how far these are matters essentially domestic in character so as to exclude the jurisdiction of the organization.

The north lounge in the Assembly building is perhaps as important as the great chamber itself. The chats, the arguments, the quiet negotiations, the search for votes and the exercise of pursuasion give to the whole operations of an assembly in session a quality which, though related to experience with domestic legislatures, is yet utterly unique. The optimist will look upon the scene with romantic expectations. The realist will remember that outside the U.N. decisions are being made that may determine if a viable United Nations system is perhaps even a continuing possibility.

Yet it is the task of Canadian statesmanship as well as that of all smaller powers that do not wish to see their destinies resting upon distant summits, to assure the continued use of the United Nations and to insist upon strong links between it and any temporary negotiating mechanisms held outside its direct supervision. To allow the United Nations to be by-passed without strong protest wherever it is practical to do so, is to condone the erosion of its foundations. It ought to be a prime objective of Canadian policy to assert the seniority of the UN, for as a middle power we have a direct stake in its survival and its strengthened jurisdiction.

The Comedie Canadienne's First Year

by Lawrence Sabbath

THE SMASHING SUCCESS of *Bousille et Les Justes*, the new dramatic comedy by French Canada's favorite theatrical son, Gratien Gelinas, points out once again the tremendous vitality of Montreal's French dramatic companies and the anomalous contrast with their English counterparts.

The old adage that what the study of history teaches us is that it teaches us nothing, might very well apply to the theatre. An opportunity to look at a checkerboard of hits and failures in the theatre is provided by what is probably the most important experiment in Canada, the Montreal playhouse of Gratien Gelinas, the Comedie Canadienne.

Endowed with over a quarter of a million dollars the Comedie transformed an old burlesque house into a modern theatre. It has now completed its first season during which 41 diverse shows were staged, some produced by Gelinas, some presented as joint-production efforts, and some brought in on a straight rental basis. It makes for a rewarding though puzzling game to try to find a pattern that will explain the success and failure of these many efforts.

But first we might ask: Should an artist ever be allowed to administer a theatre? And we may say "What practical measures can you expect from an artist, a writer at that?"

The flippancy of this attitude both disguises and perverts the truth. Mr. Gelinas, actor of Tit Coq fame, and director of Canada's Comédie, not only has guided his *enfant terrible*—for in its unpredictable behavior and irrational attitudes, the theatre is a likeable wayward child—through the worst of this difficult first year, he has also proven that the plans set forth in his "Manifesto of Intentions" were not expressed from the "top of his head." Some have been met in full, some will find fruition this fall, and quite naturally, a few have come a cropper.

A poet can sing, as Dylan Thomas did, "It was my thirtieth year to heaven", and that is enough. But a paean to existence is not enough for a "working dreamer" like Gelinas. On January 22nd, 1957, in a formal press announcement, he began his drive for a bilingual Canadian theatre with a sober, earnest manifesto: "After 19 years devoted exclusively to the theatre as writer, producer and actor, the time has come to realize a project that I have cherished for a long time; that of founding a producing company exclusively devoted to Canadian plays. We will direct all our efforts toward the development of an indigenous dramatic literature, without which we will never have a national theatre worthy of the name."

The manifesto continued, "I am interested in all types of plays . . . I prefer not to form a regular company of players so authors will have a greater choice of actors . . . We will on occasion stage plays with other companies . . . we will tour the provinces with our hit plays . . . we do not intend to be a rival to already existing troupes. Let's start right away. We are already 50 years behind the Americans, we haven't got another year to waste."

Brave words from French Canada's bantam-size Tit-Coq who, not too many years earlier had written, directed and starred in the smash play, Tit Coq, who, against all advice, took it to New York where it met a quick end, and who now at the end of this manifesto had the courage to declare boldly, "It is not settled yet where we will play but I am sure God will provide His little theatre birds with a decent nest if they help themselves a bit."

The instrument of self-help was Dow Brewery with a contribution of $250,000. A special assist came from the Provincial Government which added $50,000 to the fund for the theatre. Other angels appeared in the shape of the Canada Council and the Greater Montreal Arts Council.

Help from a brewery was nothing new for Canadian theatre. As far back as 1824, Mr. Molson provided Montreal with its first stage, the Theatre Royal. Social his-

Endowed with a quarter million dollars: From an old burlesque house to classic French comedy.

There are still facets of the theatre which have not been exploited.

torians, even psychologists, will undoubtedly find more than a little interest in this, as well as in the fact that today Toronto's newest and largest home for the performing arts is called the O'Keefe Centre.

After a year of preparation, the Comedie Canadienne officially opened in February 1958, with its own production of Jean Anouilh's *The Lark,* directed by Mr. Gelinas and later performed in English. Shortly before the grand opening, Mr. Gelinas had declared again that "the first concern of the Comedie is to establish a truly national theatre." Then, said some critics, "why did he not open with a play by a Canadian?" "Because," Mr. Gelinas replied, "we want to present a play that can be done first in French and later in English. We cannot simultaneously rehearse a drama in English whose French presentation we know nothing about. We would have to create two productions."

Since ambition, like a theatre performance, must be larger than life, it follows that its success or failure can be either glaring or dazzling. The first Canadian play, to follow the run of *The Lark,* was not by folksinger Felix Leclerc as intended. Instead, Marcel Dube's *A Simple Soldier* was put on and it received the acclamation it so richly merited. *Bright Sun at Midnight,* by John Gray, never did reach the Comedie as planned, for it died in Ottawa en route from Toronto. Nor did Mr. Gelinas find time to complete his own play, *The Hat Trick,* based on a hockey theme. Only the fourth of the original Canadian plays planned by the management, Roger Sinclair's *When the Blood is Strong,* reached the boards of the Comedie. Its failure was costly.

In all, there were 41 presentations at the Comedie in its crowded first year. The economics of staging so many programs presents a rather morbidly fascinating, seldom-seen picture. For 26 of these shows, the theatre was rented out to groups from Europe and all over Canada. There were ballets, chamber music, films, plays in French, English and Yiddish, private recitals, concerts and others. For two evenings the theatre was given free of charge to two local amateur companies.

The omnipresent financial uncertainties of theatre business showed up last fall when Maurice Schwartz approached the Comedie on the possibility of getting together on a partnership basis for a week's run. Because Schwartz's production the year before at another theatre in Montreal did poorly, the Comedie decided that partnership would be a risk and the premises were therefore let to him on a straight rental basis. The five performances his touring company gave, in both Yiddish and English, were completely sold out, the only time that had happened in the theatre since its inception.

Jean Anouilh's *The Lark* and Marcel Dube's *A Simple Soldier,* originally staged in French, were later done in English by the same French cast. Both of them were losses, the latter less so because its costs were absorbed by the successful French original. Nevertheless when some months later there was a return in French of *A Simple Soldier,* a loss was incurred because it was put on too early in September. To the management looking back, it was a question of bad timing. Yet these same experts predicted that no one would turn out to see Schwartz during Christmas week, especially on New Year's Eve, the traditionally dead period for the stage.

As a co-producer with other Montreal groups, the Comedie did not do too well: one was a minor loss, one a slight profit, and the third, Racine's *Les Plaideurs,* was its most serious financial setback, to the tune of $6,000. For the show's co-sponsor, The Theatre Club, this failure would have been disastrous, but show people are audacious and by nature optimistic. They took Racine on tour for one month through small Quebec towns and just about recouped their share of the original loss.

The Comedie Canadienne, by itself, produced eight plays of which the two English versions have been noted. Out of the six French plays, the score was even, three gains, three losses. And here is another instance of the vagaries of theatre. *Victims of Duty,* which was produced at the Comedie for one week after it had won the Western Quebec Regional award in the Dominion Drama Festival, attracted practically no one. The Comedie staged it as a gesture of goodwill and also because the management thought it would be a profitable draw.

Of the three original plays by French Canadians, Dube's *A Simple Soldier,* was of course a solid French hit. Not so Sinclair's *When the Blood is Strong.* Nor *The Flagpole Sitter* by Jacques Languirand. They were just bad plays by writers who have done better.

The biggest success of the year came as a surprise. It was a French version of a turgid, Swedish melodrama, *Miss Julie,* by August Strindberg, produced by the Comedie itself. It lasted six weeks and

Gratien Gelinas: No time to waste.

would have stayed longer had the theatre not been engaged for other shows.

Though there is still much interest in Canadian playwrights more caution is now being exercised when it comes to actually producing a play by one of them, for, to paraphrase Gertrude Stein, a loss is a loss is a loss.

"There are still facets of the Comedie that have not been exploited," Mr. Gelinas pointed out. "The big orchestra pit that houses 43 musicians was only recently used. No director has taken advantage of the special apron of the stage that extends out toward the audience, which we copied from Stratford. There is no rush, each program extends the purposes for which the Comedie was rebuilt.

"If I had to construct the house over again, there would be no changes, so sound were the original ideas behind the plans. Music, drama, ballet, recitals, all have found physical and acoustical acceptance here. We are just beginning to adapt ourselves to its properties."

Since the theatre was conceived as a showplace, although not exclusively so, for bilingual theatre and for Canadian plays, its position in the community took on exceptional aspects that did not apply to other theatre groups. The rapidity with which the Comedie integrated itself into the social and artistic life of the city surprised even Mr. Gelinas. "It was beyond the expectations of our calculations. We are always aware that, while running a theatre is a business, as serious and complicated as any other, we have the added burden of rendering a service and being responsible to the community at large that is our support."

Last spring witnessed a noticeable drop in theatre attendance generally, part of which could be attributed to exceptional bad weather and economic uncertainty. "We did not expect to be self-supporting after one year," Mr Gelinas said, "nor do we for several years. Culture is a long-term effort. And don't forget another problem, while there has been five times a growth of actors, there is only twice as much work available."

As a matter of fact, the Comedie applied for and received a $50,000 grant from the Canada Council in February when it was found that this figure represented the deficit that had accumulated from the day of its opening. "Now, however," said Mr. Gelinas, "we are entrenched. We think we know what to anticipate. Nor are we discouraged by the lack of English response to both our French and English productions.

"We have new earphones available in the theatre that translate the play for the listener while the action is going on the stage. This should draw more English-speaking people. Our prices are low, and there are plans afoot for open forums where actors and public can join in free discussion."

A scene from the success "Bousille et Les Justes" with from left to right, actors Jean Duceppe, Gratien Gelinas and Yves Letourneau.

Two Toronto companies turned up in the first season at the Comedie—on a straight rental basis. The Canadian Players put on Shaw and Shakespeare in the spring and the Crest Theatre presented, for one week, the Australian play, *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll,* which lost them around $1500.

The Comedie also played host to Montreal's Summer Festival, and it was there that *Bousille et Les Justes,* Mr. Gelinas' new play was such a success.

Gelinas' play, *Bousille et les Justes,* will begin its Fall run September 26th and continue to mid-November. It is the first time that a producer-director-actor has written a play for performance in his own theatre and its success has created an unusual problem. The many outside groups and producers who counted on renting the Comedie for their productions must now look elsewhere and the shortage of theatre space is grave.

On November 15th the Comedie will produce *Le Cri d'Engoulement* (A Choking Cry) by Guy Dufresne, this year's winner of the Canada Council award of $5000 for the best play in French by a Canadian playwright. The grant stipulated production before the end of the year. It will run three nights weekly and *Bousille* the other three.

(The English-language winner was John Gray whose revue *Ride a Pink Horse* was staged in Toronto last spring by the Crest Theatre. Their ledger balance quickly turned, not pink, but a deep, painful red.)

So there is quite rightly nothing of the fond, the dreamy idealist, about Mr. Gelinas when he remarks, (he has a way of talking in quotes), "We are no longer going to rent the Comedie as though it were a hotel with rooms, to just any group. The demands on us are many. We have a right, and we will expect, a certain standard of production. Besides, we have our own productions to present. Meanwhile we live daily under the illusion that we are 'going places,' that we are important to our country, that somewhere in the vastness and great future of Canada, there are thousands of people who are interested in live theatre."

Henry Borden: No confusion this time.

Borden Calculates the Odds

by R. M. Baiden

HENRY BORDEN'S FIRST report stunned Canada's oil industry into shocked disbelief. His second has roused the industry to whispered cheers.

If the industry's praise is somewhat muted, there is good reason. For the second and final Borden report to be implemented, the international parents of Canada's big captive oil companies must make important policy changes. These changes will not be decided upon in Canada. If the internationals go along with the Borden recommendations, their Canadian subsidiaries will add muscle to their skeletal claims of good corporate citizenship. If the internationals don't, things could be awkward for their Canadian companies. But the point is that the report immensely strengthens the bargaining position of the Canadian companies that are interested in promoting Canadian interests.

Despite the ho-hum attitude of some sections of the industry, there can be little doubt that the Borden second report is immensely more significant than the first, or interim, report. Whereas the interim report dealt mainly with specifics—notably with a formula to regulate pipeline earnings—the second deals with matters of national interests and policies. As such, it is a carefully constructed, thoughtful contribution. But it also pushes the federal government toward making important basic decisions. And for that reason alone it may not prove too popular on Parliament Hill.

Henry Borden may well have had this reservation in mind Friday, August 28 when, precisely at 5.30, he strolled into the railway committee rooms in the Parliament Buildings in the company of Trade Minister Churchill and Prime Minister Diefenbaker's press secretary Jim Nelson. This was a far cry from the hubbub and confusion which surrounded the issuance of his commission's first report. Then, the report was dropped cold on unsuspecting reporters with no embargoes to provide time for newsmen to study the report and no government official or Commission member available to comment on or explain it.

This time reporters had known days in advance when the report would be issued. On that Friday, they had been locked in the railway committee rooms since 3.30 to study the report. Now, Henry Borden himself was here to answer questions. Recalling how circumstances had conspired against proper coverage of his first report, (SN November 22) Borden said he thought this was a much better arrangement. The reporters agreed. The questions were pretty much routine, their burden being to show that this report was a much more conservative, sober document than the first. Borden, a reporter said later, "looked a little wry".

The Borden Commission made five recommendations concerning Canada's oil industry and government policies regarding the industry.

The first was that there should be a national oil policy to encourage and permit the export of Canadian crude oil without licence and to ensure the continued use of Canadian crude in refinery areas of Canada accessible by existing pipelines.

To implement this policy, the Commission recommended that the oil companies concerned take steps as soon as possible to displace, with Canadian products, a volume of petroleum products now moving into Ontario from the Montreal refinery area equivalent to 50,000 barrels a day. Montreal refineries are served by foreign crude.

The Commission also suggested that to implement a national policy it would be necessary for the Canadian oil industry to take "vigorous and imaginative action very substantially to enlarge its markets in the United States on a basis that will ensure the continued participation of Canadian crude in these markets and in their expansion".

On the controversial Montreal pipeline, the report recommends no action by the government "to ensure the construction of pipeline facilities to transport Canadian crude oil to the Montreal refinery area and that before any such action is taken an opportunity be given to the oil industry to demonstrate that it can find markets elsewhere in Canada and the United States sufficient to sustain a healthy and vigorous oil industry with the incentive for further exploration and development."

The final recommendation is a suggestion that the government should make crude oil import subject to licence "if government action should become necessary to implement the national policy we have recommended above". This recommendation goes on to suggest that such licences be denied, except for cause, "to refiners in a refinery area in Canada where adequate pipeline facilities exist for the transportation of Canadian crude oil to

meet the demands of such refinery area, but that crude oil imported through a pipe line or by motor carrier or rail and produced in the country from which such crude oil is imported be exempted from such licensing". This exemption is reciprocal with the exemption recently extended Canadian crude oil imports into the U.S.

Not all the commissioners agreed with the final conclusions. Of the six commissioners who wrote the report, three attached either addenda or a memorandum of reservations. Of these, the memorandum of G. E. Britnell is the most outspoken. It states, in effect, that the outlook for Canada's oil industry is not sufficiently gloomy to justify the action recommended in the report and that not enough regard is paid to private enterprise considerations.

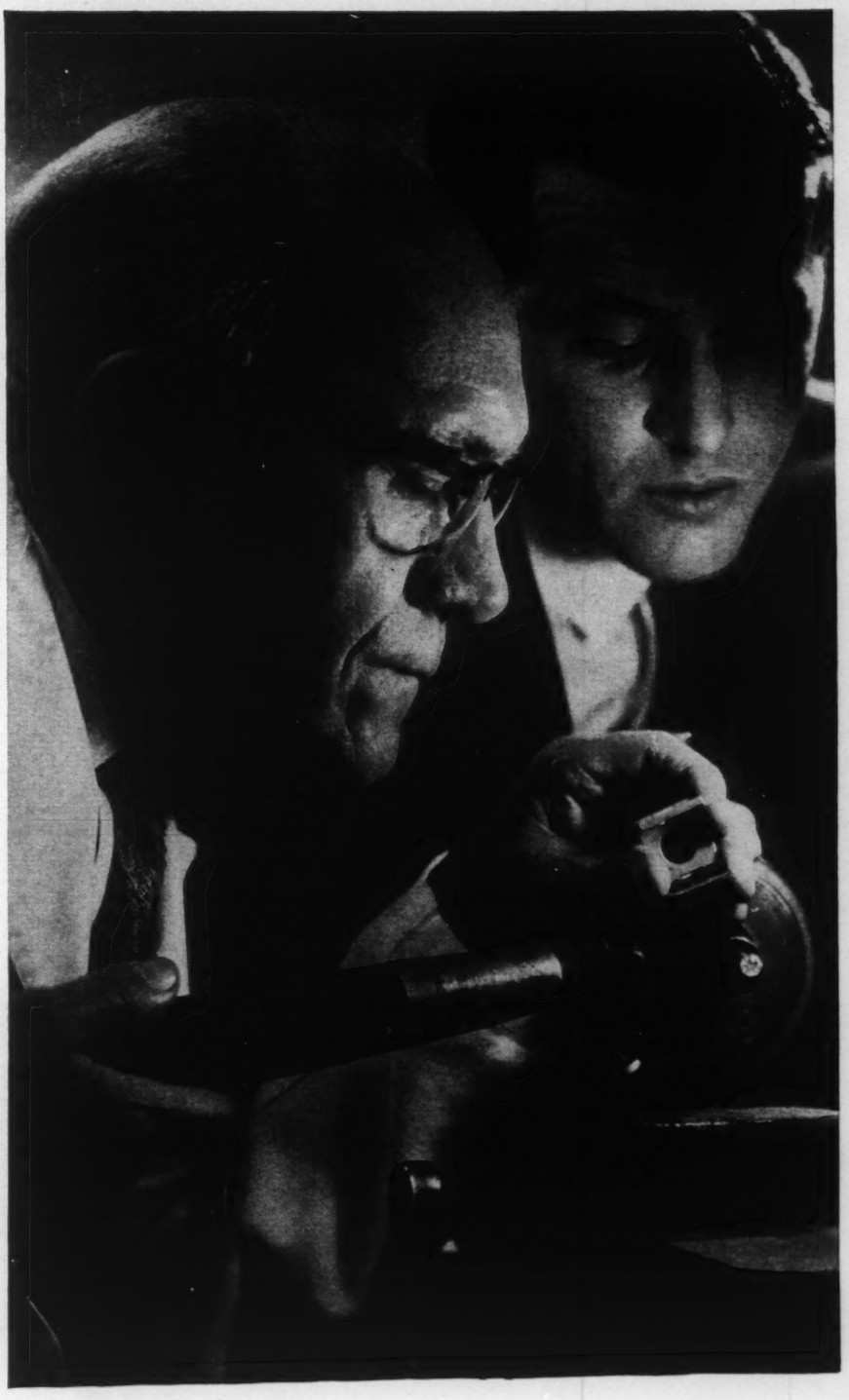
Robert D. Howland, in his addendum, agrees with Professor Britnell, head of the department of political science, University of Saskatchewan, and goes on to question the wisdom of basing "such long-term policy on an analysis of problems which might prove to be short-term in nature".

On the other side of the fence, R. M. Hardy, dean of engineering, University of Alberta, in his addendum, calls on the government to exert more pressure than the report calls for on the oil companies to increase their exports to the U.S. The situation. Professor Hardy says, is such that in "practically all of the major oil producing areas of the world, the national government exerts an unusually high degree of influence and control over the industry as compared to what is commonly encountered in other international industries. As a result, international trade in crude oil is far from being a simple matter of availability of supply and competition of price".

However strongly these members of the commission may have felt, the fact is that they, along with J. Louis Levesque and Leon J. Ladner signed the report with Henry Borden.

There is no doubt that what the commissioners learned during their months of study did alarm them. The rapid growth of the oil industry in North America pointed toward development on a continental scale. The U.S. had already formulated a national policy to guide oil industry decisions. Canada had not. If Canadian development were to serve Canadian interests first, a policy was vital. Extracts from Chapter 6 of the Commission's report show their thinking.

"Until the discovery of the Leduc field in 1947, Canada was almost wholly dependent upon imported oil. This independence was recognized as a serious weakness in our economic fabric . . . . Oil and natural gas are now available in Canada in abundance . . . it became necessary at an early period to reach (for natural gas) a decision on national policy i.e. to limit exports of natural gas to the surplus available after providing for all



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recognize in our products is the end result of quality workmanship, quality materials, quality research and design . . . the result of the quality we make sure is at our fingertips throughout manufacture.

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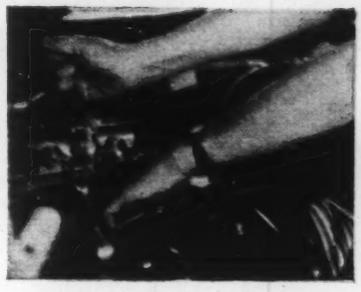

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It was this line of thinking that brought the Borden Commission to its implied "doctrine of responsibility". This was, that it was up to the big oil companies, in the first instance, to show more consideration to Canada's needs. If such consideration were not forthcoming, the implication was that the government would force these, and perhaps more, concessions from the oil industry. The idea that if Canadian companies didn't increase their exports to the U.S., then the government would close the Montreal area to imported crude, is one of the threats implied in the report.

In assuming this posture the Commission knew it was taking a calculated risk. It knew that the international oil companies were willing to take an uncommonly low rate of return on their Canadian investments because of the security this country offers their capital. Their rate of return on Venezuelan investments, for example, often runs to 25 per cent. The average return for the industry is about 12 per cent. Return on Canadian investments, however, ranges between nine and 10 per cent. The gamble Borden took was whether Canada's attractions would outweigh the combination of low returns and government pressure for more recognition of Canadian interests.

For the fact is that major oil companies are not concerned with national aspirations except when necessary. (A first-class example was the action by Shell Oil to suspend their Puget Sound take-in of Canadian oil on the very day the Borden second report was issued.) Their first consideration is profit.

Will the gamble work? There is little doubt it will if the government gives anything more than lip-service to the Commission's recommendations. Even if the government decides to ignore, or postpone action indefinitely on the proposals, it is likely the oil industry will recognize the necessity for changes. In the long run, this too will mean more profits.

Ottawa Letter:

Our Peripatetic Prime Minister

by Edwin Copps

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His busy travel schedule since the parliamentary session ended in mid-July is clear proof of John Diefenbaker's insatiable wanderlust. The Prime Minister was one of the first parliamentarians to quit the capital when the session ended; he left for Quebec (where the polls were showing a fall-off in his government's popularity) the very next day. He filled a speaking engagement in Montreal, then detoured to the Eastern Townships city of Granby where a centennial celebration was under way and where crowd-lover Diefenbaker spotted an opportunity to shake many hands.

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In just twelve days—two short of what most workers consider a statutory minimum—the Diefenbaker holiday was over. He headed back east, stopped en route in Toronto to speak to a Red Cross convention, then came on to Ottawa. But again he stayed at his East Block desk less than a week. Another Western tour had been laid on, to Lethbridge, for a major speech, on to Vancouver for a crowd-pleasing performance at the opening of the Pacific National Exhibition, then into the British Columbia interior for stops at Kitimat and Terrace.

Most men his age (he celebrated his 64th birthday this month) would have called for a spell of rest after that 5,000-mile Western swing. But not John Diefenbaker. He paused in Ottawa just long enough to appoint two new cabinet ministers and attend to the details of their inauguration. Then the engines of his Viscount were warmed again for another transcontinental sortie. This time the plane left Ottawa's airport at 9 a.m. Before noon, Diefenbaker was in Chicago making a luncheon address (a widely-publicized lecture to U.S. businessmen on how they should operate in Canada). That afternoon he looked in on the Pan American games, presented medals to some of the winners. Afterward, behind a police escort, he sped out to the airport, flew west to Saskatoon (for a brief visit with his ailing mother) then kept going to Vancouver where he landed just after midnight.

The PM: An office a mile in the sky.

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Some scoffers charge that Diefenbaker's perpetual travels are unabashed political barnstorming, that he is still trying to consolidate the gains he scored with his spectacular campaign methods in the past two elections and hold enough of them to win the next time. These opponents hold that the Prime Minister's place is in Ottawa, running the country. They point out that Diefenbaker's predecessors, King and St. Laurent, went whistle-stopping only during election years. The rest of the time they felt duty-bound to stay close to their desks at the seat of the government in order to cope efficiently with the many problems of their office.

These critics are overlooking two factors that John Diefenbaker obviously takes into consideration. One of these is the vast improvement in recent years in the speed of travel and communications. In his Viscount turbo-prop plane, Diefenbaker can whoosh off to Toronto and fill a speaking date in about the same time it used to take Mackenzie King to chug in to his Parliament Hill office from his summer home on the outskirts of Ottawa. St. Laurent (who preferred train travel) often spent the weekend at his family home in Quebec City. Spending no more time away from his desk, Diefenbaker can fly out to the West Coast and make public appearances in two or three provinces on the way there and back. Advisers and secretaries go along in the plane; radio and telephone keep them in constant touch with the capital; from a purely administrative standpoint, there is little difference whether the Prime Minister is on the second floor of Ottawa's East Block or a mile in the sky over the Prairies.

Another factor that apparently eludes his critics but of which politician Diefenbaker is well aware is that satisfactory government in a democracy depends heavily on the officer holder's correctly gauging public opinion and responding to it. Diefenbaker is especially sensitive in public opinion, always likes to sound it out personally and as thoroughly as possible before making an important decision. When he has been unable to get out of Ottawa he has been known to phone old acquaintances around the country, mostly private citizens with no political connections, and ask their views on issues that confront him and the nation. On his wide travels across the land, Diefenbaker is forever questioning the people he meets at every stop, always sampling their views and reactions on public questions. Though he is often painfully slow at making up his mind, when a Diefenbaker decision is made it is usually solidly based on the Prime Minister's personal advance survey of what the public wants.

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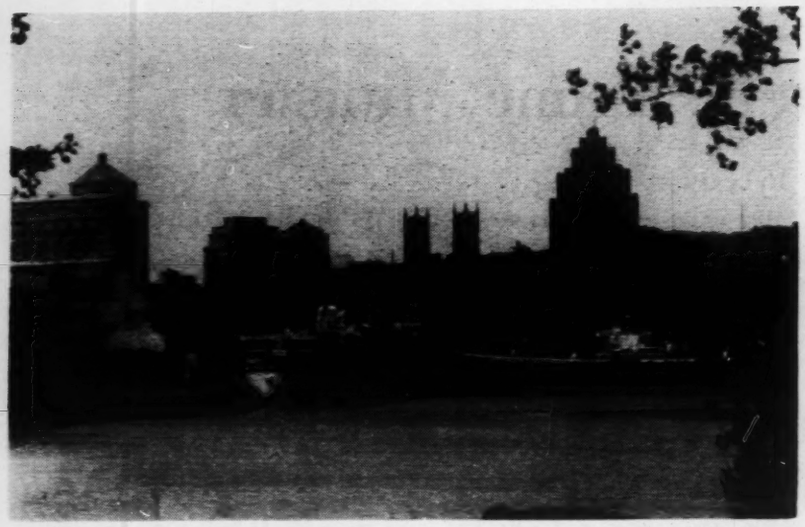


Visitors find busy Montreal harbor a fascinating place to visit. Here an inland coaster, Atlantic liner and a deep-sea freighter.

St. Joseph's Oratory, Montreal, is one of the world's most visited shrines.

Quebec for a Brilliant Autumn Holiday

by Wallace Ward

La Province de Quebec is in a gay and hospitable mood in the autumn of the year when even nature assists in the warm welcome to late vacation visitors. From mid-September on, the frosts at night, following warm, sunny days, turn the green foliage of the forests from shade to shade, reaching through yellows to scarlets, purples and rich browns.

The technicolor extravaganza in the northwoods alone draws many annual vacation visitors, and each group has its own favorite location to admire the brilliant hues and soft pastels of autumn. Many travel especially to the Laurentian Mountains just north of Montreal or reach the same region from Ottawa via Hull and Mont Laurier. For others, the beautiful Ottawa valley drive through Masson, Montebello, Papineauville and on to Lachute and Montreal is rewarding. There are solid adherents, however, to the scenery of the Eastern Townships south of the St. Lawrence, while others like to drive down that river itself and enjoy the colorful woods between Montreal and Quebec and even down to the Saguenay.

Color alone is only a complementary feature of many Quebec autumn vacations. The zestful air after a hot summer brings many newcomers to Quebec golf courses, particularly those in the Laurention Mountains north of Montreal, amid the rolling hills of the Eastern Townships and the St. Maurice River valley, and

Vacationing youngsters are interested in the baking of bread in an outdoor oven on the lovely Isle of Orleans, across from Quebec.

Fall fishing in Quebec brings a mixed bag to this visitor to Lake Memphramagog, Eastern townships.

Grassy walks along the Quebec battlements give view over the St. Lawrence.

on the heights overlooking the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay or La Malbaie.

Autumn is also sightseeing time throughout Quebec, particularly in the great cities of Montreal and Quebec. The Montreal botanical gardens attract many visitors, and so do the leafy paths atop Mount Royal, the busy wharves of the waterfront, the quaint old grey buildings of the ancient French business section, and the active campuses of McGill University and Université de Montréal. Quebec city's monotone of grey stone relieved by highlights of pastel and the occasional scarlet or blue rooftop seems singularly mellow and mature in the autumn, and the two-wheeled *calèches* drawn by patient horses carry twosome tourist parties on sightseeing tours through the narrow, cobbled streets.

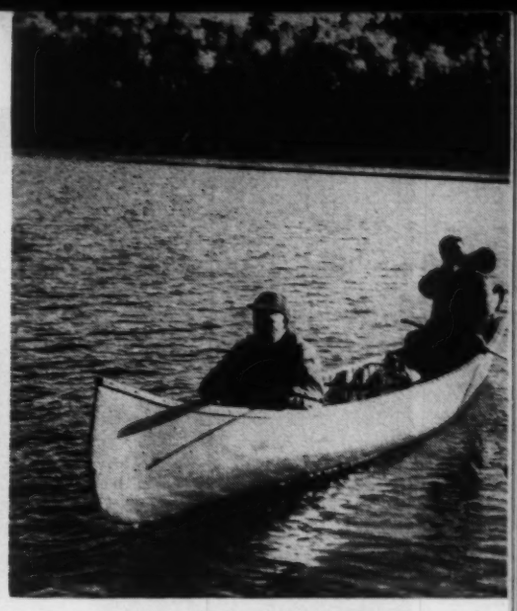
Quebec's falling autumn leaves draw new attention to the gleaming silver church spires in every town and village, and the great shrines welcome a considerable number of late season pilgrimages as well as casual tourist visitors. St. Joseph's Oratory, also called Brother André's shrine, stands on the shoulder of Mount Royal in Montreal, and many of the more than 2,000,000 pilgrims and visitors each year report miraculous cures from devotions, before this shrine, to the patron saint of Canada.

Also of international stature is the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré amid the trees on the shore of the St. Lawrence some 15 miles from the city of Quebec, annual goal of 2,000,000 worshippers and ranking high on the itinerary of all Quebec city area vacation visitors.

Fishing in the fall takes second place only to the spring rise on Quebec lakes and rivers, and the trout, the ouananiche and the bass come to the top, full of fight after a lethargic summer in the cooler depths. Laurentide Park, north of Quebec city, is an autumn goal for ardent speckled trout fishermen, and is entirely reserved for fly fishermen. Vérendrye Park, 250 miles north of Montreal, is the domain of the walleyes or pickerel as well as giant northern pike and big lake trout. For ouananiche, the slim freshwater salmon, the rivers emptying into Lac St. Jean are paramount, and for bigger landlocked salmon, as well as brown trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, and black bass, the best waters are Lake Memphramagog and Lake Massawippi in the Eastern Townships roughly 100 miles southeast of Montreal.

Wild duck hunting is a great vacation attraction along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and east of the latter city there is wonderful shooting for Greater Snow geese at Cap Tourmente just beyond Ste. Anne de Beaupré and on Ile Aux Grues just opposite the Cape.

For bigger game hunters, there are seasons in the fall for deer, moose, bear, partridge, pheasant, woodcock and snipe.



Indian hunter uses moose call to lure game in Laurentians, near Mont Laurier.

Quebec and Montreal are noted for the international cuisine in restaurants.

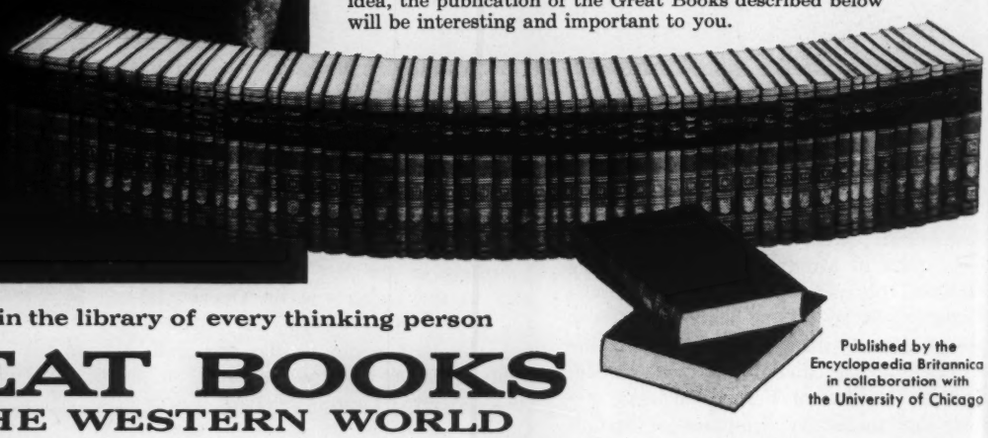
Fishermen and hunters have a seaplane service available to fly to distant lakes from camps reached by motor car.

How long has it been since your mind was stretched by a new idea?

Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: "A man's mind stretched by a new idea can never go back to its original dimensions." The truth of this statement cannot, of course, be denied. A child who suddenly realizes that the letters in the alphabet are not just isolated sounds and shapes, but meaningful symbols that form words, has grasped an idea that will lead to a continuing expansion of his mind. There comes a time, though, in the lives of too many of us when our minds become occupied only with knowledge we have already learned. When that happens our minds cease to grow.

Unhappily, the more successful a person is in his daily work, the more likelihood there is that this unfortunate condition will result. As we become more and more absorbed with our specialty —whether it is law, medicine, engineering, science, business or any one of the hundreds of other engrossing occupations—we cease to absorb the new knowledge that leads to new concepts. With the years, the mind narrows rather than broadens because we cease to stretch it by exploring the great subjects of philosophy, government, religion—the great humanities which have produced our great men and great thought.

If it has been some time since your mind was stretched by a new idea, the publication of the Great Books described below will be interesting and important to you.



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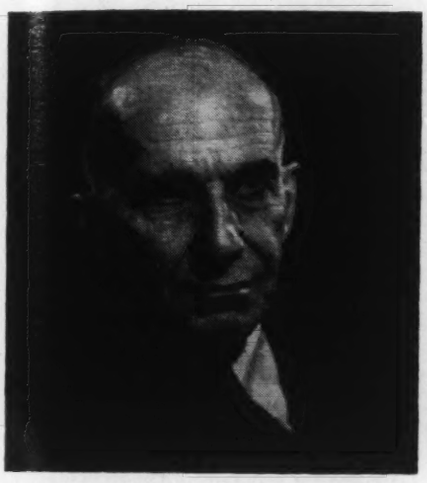
Books

by Arnold Edinborough

A Canadian Testament



Rt. Hon Vincent Massey: A milestone.

AT LUNCHTIME or dinnertime on any day except Sunday the majority of Canadians are likely to be listening to a speech. Most of them will be listening to a bad speech, with a speaker who either mumbles or shouts into a shrieking PA system and who has so jumbled his material that it has no recognisable beginning, middle or end.

I don't know why a country which has such a demand for good speakers should have so short a supply of them. But it does, and this makes the task of a program organiser difficult. The only thing to do is for him to go baldheaded after the best he knows. As is clear from the newly published selection of speeches by Mr. Vincent Massey, this best has, for the past seven years, been the Governor-General.

Speaking of Canada might just as readily have been called *Speaking to Canada* for the range of occasions and places is wide: Canadian Clubs in Vancouver, Montreal and Ottawa; the United States Congress; university convocations in Toronto, Quebec, Winnipeg, St. Jean and Antigonish; teachers' association meetings, trade conventions, and such royal peculiars as the 125th anniversary of the United Church Publishing House and a joint meeting of the Yellowknife Board of Trade and its branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Altogether there are over forty speeches or parts of speeches remarkably free, in the circumstances, from repetition.

What makes Mr. Massey so good a speaker? First and foremost, he always has something to say. It does not matter whether he is speaking to women teachers or to men miners, to an academic audience or to a bunch of newspapermen, his well-stocked mind can always produce a wise saw, a modern instance, an appropriate quotation. When, for example, he addresses the centennial gathering at Trinity College, Toronto, he quotes from the letters of Bishop Strachan, its founder. When he addresses the Royal Society of Canada he quotes from those who scoffed at the Royal Society in England in 1670. To women teachers he tells nursery rhymes and quotes Humbert Wolfe (a man I wager they never knew existed before); to the Canadian Jewish Congress he quotes not only the Jewish scriptures but also Arnold Toynbee and A. M. Klein; to the Montreal Council on Christian Social Order he quotes Dean Inge ("Ancient civilizations were destroyed by imported barbarians; we breed our own"), Herbert Butterfield, Sir Thomas Browne and T. S. Eliot.

But the appropriate quotation does not come by chance. Mr. Massey always pays his audience the courtesy of finding out who they are and what they are likely to be interested in. In an address to the University of Ottawa called *The Academic Cornerstone,* he says (in French) "It is with a very lively interest that I have read the history of your university". On the 27th of October, 1954, addressing the Collège de Montréal, he mentions that he has visited the Mother House of La Compagnie de St. Sulpice on the outskirts of Paris. On the 17th of March, 1953, addressing the 75th Anniversary Convocation of the University of Western Ontario in London, he says "I have . . . given myself the pleasure of looking into (your) story". Again, speaking at the University of Manitoba, he says "I have been reading with much interest something of the history of this great university".

In other words, Mr. Massey analyses his audiences carefully to find out what they know before he decides what to tell them. This audience analysis is the absolute touchstone of a good speaker. Having made it, Mr. Massey (another good point) always makes a conscious effort to identify himself with his audience and to take something out of his own experience and theirs which can be a bond.

Obviously since Mr. Massey is an urbane, sophisticated and well educated person, his identification is most complete with academic audiences, and if the rest of the book sometimes degenerates into Governor-Generalities (though surprisingly rarely), in the selection of speeches on "The liberal arts and the Universities" he speaks with authority and sometimes with bite. Always, however, he is arguing for the dignity of man, for education rather than the mere training of students, and for the creation of a graduate who can think, as well as just do or say.

In fact, the very nub of Mr. Massey's views on education is contained in a speech he made at the University of Manitoba and which demands quotation in full:

"In the past the humanities, enjoying the honor traditionally bestowed on them, undertook seriously to give the student some insight into human existence, its demands and its rewards. They did this through the rather severe discipline involved in the study in the original of the literature of Greece and Rome. This was not, I suggest, in any way an irrational or 'unscientific' procedure. These literatures still comprise the longest and fullest continuous record of what the human mind has been busy about in the past. They cover some 2,500 years of its operations in poetry, and drama, in law and agriculture, in astronomy and politics, in natural history, mathematics and geography; in short, in everything.

"The mind that has examined this record with attention and understanding is a mind disciplined, experienced and matured. It is a mind stored with truly useful knowledge and understanding; knowledge and understanding of human nature and of human destiny in the light of human experience. Such a mind is, in my view, educated and ready for training.

"We have now renounced this long and difficult discipline. It was certainly beyond the capacity of many, and was never even available to all. It must now perhaps be dismissed as the luxury of an aristocratic age. But surely there is nothing in democracy which requires us to carry this sacrifice to the limits which we now seem

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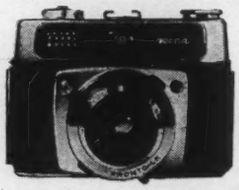

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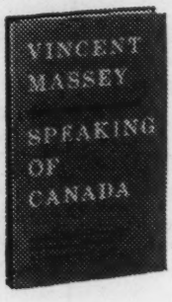

VINCENT MASSEY

Speaking of Canada

A selection of speeches, made while in office, of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada, 1952-1959. "Mr. Massey has never believed that protocol denied him the right to express opinions which might be controversial . . . he expresses them with eloquence and wit."

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to be approaching. We need not throw education quite out of the window. Long regarded as luxuries, as frills, the humanities seem now, having slipped to the periphery of our academic concentration to be in some danger of being clipped off altogether, with only the passing tribute of a sigh. The very meaning of the name should be a warning. There is not only a loss, but a danger to society when men are encouraged to forget or to despise the nature of their essential humanity."

The publication date of this collection of speeches was timed to coincide with Mr. Massey's relinquishing of his high office. It is a very good going-away present for him but it is also an excellent record for the nation which he has served so well. We must not, however, be too valedictory since it is obvious from reading this collection of speeches that Mr. Massey is not giving up being a public speaker just because he has resigned public office. He is so convinced of what the Canadian nation should be that he must express that conviction often. For years now he has both practised as well as preached what a good Canadian should be. *Speaking of Canada* is merely another milestone in a long and fruitful journey.

If I were a program organiser, I would take courage from the fact that he has relinquished an arduous job and therefore might be more available for speaking engagements. For the sake of audiences up and down this land, we can only hope that this is true. More people should hear what he has to say; many could profit from studying how he says it.

Speaking Of Canada, by the Right Hon. Vincent Massey—pp 244—*Macmillan—$5.00.*

Facts of Life

The Haunted Palace, by Frances Winwar —pp 408—*Musson—$6.00.*

THIS IS THE life story of Edgar Allan Poe, as related by Frances Winwar, tireless biographer of the Nineteeth Century literary great.

Miss Winwar's account is brisk, gossipy and readable, but it is doubtful if it throws any fresh light on Poe's tortured and isolated genius. Factually, however, it leaves practically nothing out, covering with generous detailed attention the poet's disturbed and rootless childhood, the dogging poverty that followed him through life, his quarrels with his foster-father, publishers and fellow writers, his preposterous love-affairs with the literary ladies of the period, the final descent into alcoholism and death.

Everything in fact is accounted for except the special inner daemon that controlled the haunted palace of the poet's mind and spirit. M.L.R.

SATURDAY NIGHT

TRAVEL ESSAY CONTEST

CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT OCTOBER 15th, 1959

Undergraduates of Canadian universities who were abroad this summer and who wish to take part in Saturday Night's Travel Essay Contest are reminded that all manuscripts must be mailed to the Editor postmarked not later than midnight, October 15th, 1959.

There is still time to enter. Anyone who is an undergraduate of a Canadian university, or who earned his first degree in the Spring of 1959, and who travelled abroad in the summer months of 1959 is eligible.

Essays should not be longer than 2,000 words, and should describe countries visited in terms of impressions received of the people, their social life, and the scenic attractions of their homeland. Where possible, entries should be accompanied by photographs to illustrate the essay.

Prizes for the three essays judged the best will be: 1st Prize: $150, plus a complete set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; 2nd Prize: $100, plus the two-volume set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica World Dictionary; 3rd Prize: $50, plus the Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas.

All entries are to be mailed to

SATURDAY NIGHT
TRAVEL ESSAY
CONTEST EDITOR
73 Richmond St., West
TORONTO

Records

by William Krehm

Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 ("Choral"). Aase Nordmo-Lövberg, Christa Ludwig, Waldemar Kmentt, Hans Hotter, soloist. Incidental Music to Goethe's "Egmont"—Birgit Nilsson, soprano Otto Klemperer with Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus *Angel 3577-B.*

It was not because the music required the crutch of language that Beethoven's Ninth burst the symphonic form and overflowed into words. The reason instead lay with Beethoven's particular message—his faith in the brotherhood of man and its ability to move mountains and approach the godhead itself. Such a message surely could be given its culminating statement only in the voice and tongue of man.

This symphony—which some pedants have worried with analysis and found not completely successful—represents a unique moment in Beethoven's creation. It is the unveiling of the arcana, Beethoven's handing down of the tablets. Klemperer, who is securely back on his old heights, gives us a reading that is instinct with the momentousness of the occasion. It has the upward thrust, the visionary embrace, the heaven-sundering quality. What flaws there are—a baritone soloist who falters under the immensity of his lines—are negligible in the grandiose over-all picture. A recording to make history.

The Egmont music gives us three lesser known numbers alongside the overture.

The Virtuoso Oboe: Cimarosa-Benjamin: Concerto for Oboe and Strings. Handel: Oboe Concerto in G Minor. Haydn: Oboe Concerto in C Major. Albinoni: Oboe Concerto in B Flat. André Lardrot and the Chamber Orchestra of the Vienna State Opera under Felix Prohaska. *Vanguard VRS 1025.*

Whereas the reedless flute breathes a celestial serenity, the double-reeded oboe suggests the human voice choked with emotion. By empathy there is no other instrument so likely to bring a lump to your own throat. And listening to so superb an artist as Lardrot, you marvel at the odd bias of the last century that could have allowed so lovely an instrument to disappear from the solo ranks.

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

TV's "Interesting" Personalities

DURING A RECENT *Scan* program, the interviewer asked her subject, another employee of the studio, which job on television he would like best. "Your job," he said promptly.

Fortunately she didn't follow up this point by asking his reason for the choice. If she had he would inevitably have answered, "Because you meet such interesting personalities."

This theory persists in spite of the daily and weekly evidence that the dull and the interesting are as evenly distributed on television as anywhere else, and that even the interesting ones are rarely interesting on television. The sight of the microphone is enough to remind them that they have now entered the awful field of public relations, where free communication automatically ceases.

So they skirt and generalize and assent. Or they turn "unco-operative", to borrow the word most frequently employed by Evelyn Waugh in the *Close-up* interview with Charles Templeton — though unco-operative is probably too mild a word to describe the attitude of author Waugh, who behaved through the program like a protesting and indignant patient from whom a harassed dentist is trying to extract an impacted molar.

Even the co-operative subject is rarely willing to yield up any vital information in casual interview. The rule seems to be that general ideas may be discussed more or less off the cuff, while anything really worthwhile must be kept scrupulously under the hat.

Brendan Behan: Because I like it.

The interviewer can only do the best he can. He may do an elaborate job of research, studying his subject's life, background, hobbies, prejudices, etc., listing his books (if he is an author) and even reading some of them. But even with this equipment he will rarely be able to skim more than the surface of his subject's interesting personality. He won't turn up any border-line neuroses or exciting syndromes, not with a possible million people listening in.

Fred Demara: For the public good.

Or he can try the sledge hammer or Mike Wallace approach, as Elaine Grand did—with considerable effect and a good deal of feminine charm—in interviewing Brendan Behan. "Why do you drink so much?" Miss Grand asked at one point. "Because I like it," Mr. Behan replied sturdily.

Author Behan to be sure didn't reveal anything about himself that he hadn't already explored thoroughly in his autobiography, *Borstal Boy*. On the other hand he showed none of the nervous reluctance that sometimes makes television interviews as painful for the listeners as they are for the unhappy subject. He had a fine time. He liked his interviewer, he liked his setting—a British pub—and he didn't particularly care what a million people thought of him so long as he continued to think reasonably well of himself.

Evelyn Waugh: Protesting patient.

This sensible point of view is the best, possibly the only, basis for a satisfactory television interview. It is shared by practically everyone, from Billy Graham to Zsa Zsa Gabor, on the *Tonight* show, and no doubt accounts to a large extent for the success of the Paar program. No one understands this better than Jack Paar himself, and however he may clutch his head and invoke the sponsor and the public at Zsa Zsa's wilder revelations or Elsa Maxwell's more reckless character-assassinations, he knows the sponsors will go along with the public and the public will go along with his guests.

This is probably because the *Tonight* appearances are not so much interviews as professional acts. It is assumed that the guests are there to entertain rather than to tell the truth about themselves, and this is fine with most of us, since considerable exposure to television interviews have taught us that the legends people present about themselves are likely to be a lot more interesting than the people themselves.

The experienced interviewer recognizes that you will never get at the truth that lies at the bottom of the well of personality. So he goes along amiably with his subject, as Paar recently went along with Fred Demara. He "revealed" Demara as the public had come to recognize him—the fabulous imposter whose impersonations as teacher, Trappist monk, Navy surgeon, prison warden, etc.—had all been motivated by pure rascality and all been directed to the public good. Under sympathetic prodding, Demara admitted that from now on he intended to stick to one role, the role of Demara. He then disappeared, from the platform and, presently, from the public scene. He might easily turn up disguised as the commercial announcer on the *Tonight* program, Paar suggested a night or two later.

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Chess

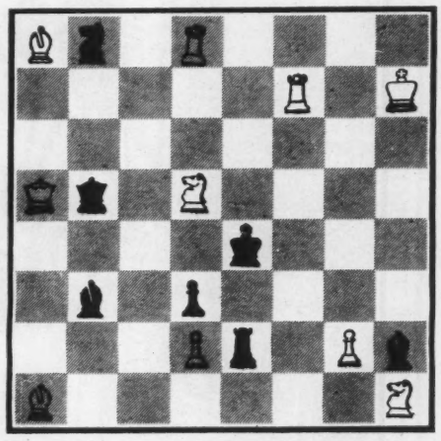
by D. M. LeDain

T. WITTLIN in "A Reluctant Traveller in Russia" describes life in a corrective-labor camp, and how the aching monotony was eased by an artist who made chess sets of bread, dried and hardened.

"Soon the magic of chess had us all in its power. There were no more fights or quarrels; pain and hunger were forgotten as we all played chess—in the corners, on the beds and under them. Down went the barriers which had divided us into groups according to nationality, creed or social status. A murderer played with an artist, a Russian with a Pole, a Jew with a Priest. The advent of chess brought a period verging on bliss." Alas it did not last—"One night a strange crunching noise was heard. Subdued and spasmodic at first, it persisted and grew in intensity. Physical need had triumphed. One of the prisoners had stolen a set and was gnawing wildly at the stone-hard figures."

Solution of Problem No. 227 (Bennett). Key, R-B4.

Problem No. 228, by M. Adabashev. White mates in two. (10 + 7)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

SIMPLE SIMON'S father looked at his watch. "Wonderful," he said. "You'll be early for a change, but I marvel that they haven't fired you already."

The boy grinned. "Mr. Mutt had a fine idea. Starting today I get a bonus for being on time. One cent the first day, two cents the next, and so on: each day one cent more extra, but I'll be fined seven cents every day I'm late."

Some weeks passed and one early morning Simon's father recalled the strange scheme. "How are you doing with the bonuses?" he asked, as the boy got ready to leave for work. "You have been early quite a few days."

"Sure I have," Simon told him. "With being early today I'll have been on time more than twelve days, and that's more than the days I've been late. And today makes me 43c up on the deal."

So Mr. Mutt's idea was working! How many days altogether had Simon taken into account in his calculation? (110)

Answer on Page 48.

Laying Down the Law

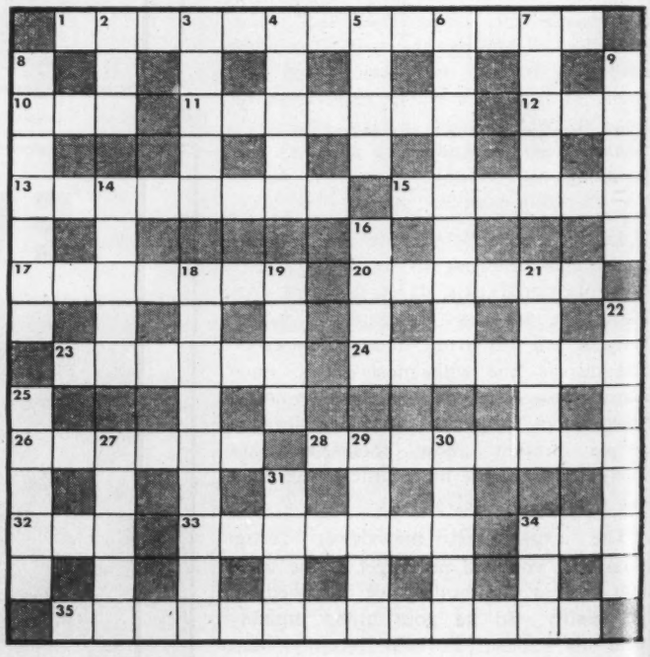
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 8 By the sound of it, if the judge were to do this, he'd have to walk to court. (11, 2, 7)
10 Always in evidence at the back of the house. (3)
11, 12 Yet this good-looker's findings often make for public viewing. (7, 3)
13 Milton suggested that 8 should be so this with 14 — (8)
15 — but she suggested that 14 should season 8. (6)
17 Car has tipped coal making a half-turn. (7)
20 The C.P.R.'s rerouted and I'm in the middle. (That spoils my style!) (6)
23 See 29
24 Order the damn tea! (7)
26 Limited to what an offender may be penalized when holding it (6)
28 The judge who does may take a long time to pronounce sentence. (8)
32 So pig-headed! (3)
33 Counsel doesn't have the last word when making this statement. (7)
34 When it's bad outside it's bound to be inside. (3)
35 Because Erle Stanley Gardner is one, it gives authenticity to his stories. (13)

DOWN

2 Unjust 8. (3)
3 Can you hear police in the thicket? (5)
4 A cause of an uprising. (5)
5 How the country appears when the rain is over. (4)
6 Kind of chant composed by Grieg or an older composer? (9)
7 It's no secret that this needs one to be a musical harmonic. (5)
8, 25, 21 Known usually by his initials, but he's not John Peel! (7, 2, 3, 5)
9 This tender is bound to be accepted. (5)
14 Creamy without a churn. (5)
16 In pool if you skim across it you may skim it off. (4)
18 A most trying place to be in, as witness some of its occupants. (9)
19 Songs for eggheads? (4)
21 See 8
22 When court is in it, the 8 and the 18 are fully occupied. (7)
25 See 8
27 It's surprising that this African river in rising covers part of Germany. (5)
29, 23 The titled twelve always occupy a box at this comic opera set in a 18. (5, 2, 4)
30 It was the sight of him, perhaps, that helped make mamma goggle-eyed. (5)
31 Supposedly to cure a habit, but it can come round anew. (4)
34 Was Mr. Bumble referring to the long ears of the law when he referred to it as this? (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Drawing-cards
10 See 24
11 Postage
12 Issue
13 See 24
14 Elect
15 Steady
17 Statutes
20 Medicine
22 Spooks
26 Miser
28, 13, 28 Out-and-out
29 Lamia
31 Arabian
32 Endorse
33 Forget-me-nots

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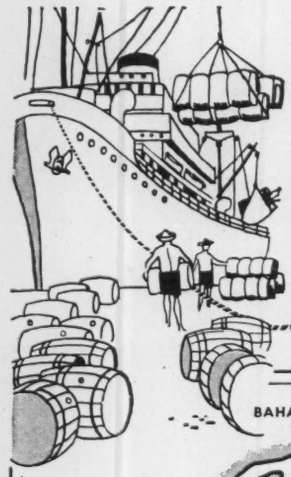

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Another branch opens this month at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and early next year there will also be an office at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Lease Option Agreements

IN A PREVIOUS ARTICLE, we discussed the allowances which could be claimed on depreciable assets owned by the taxpayer. We will now deal with situations where a taxpayer may claim capital cost allowance when he does not own the asset.

This would apply where rental payments are being made by the taxpayer for the use of an asset, and where he has an option to acquire the asset at some future time. For income tax purposes, no deduction is permitted for rent paid under such an arrangement, but a deduction may be made for capital cost allowance as though the taxpayer had in fact purchased the property. The capital cost for purposes of the allowance is equal to the rental payments specified in the lease, plus the terminal payment when the option may be exercised. If the leased property includes land, the land portion must of course be excluded in computing the capital cost.

This section of the act was apparently designed to prevent the fast write-off of depreciable assets over a relatively short period of time. For example, a person might rent a $5,000 automobile at the rate of $400 per month with an option to purchase the automobile at the end of twelve months for $200. If it were not for this section, he would be permitted to write off as rent $4,800 in the first twelve months of operation. This of course, is an extreme example of what could happen if this section were not in the Act. The intention is that the cost of an asset may not be disguised as rent and deducted.

Accordingly, there are exceptions so that this provision does not apply where the option price is not less than the present fair value of the asset. Where the period of the lease is greater than five years, but not more than ten years, the provision does not apply where the option payment is not less than 75% of the present fair value. Where the period of the lease is greater than ten years, the provision does not apply if the option payment is not less than 75% of the present fair value.

The lessee is deemed to have purchased the property under this section, but the lessor is not deemed to have sold it, so that although the rental payments are disallowed to the lessee they must be included as income to the lessor, and both the lessee and lessor are entitled to claim capital cost allowance on the same asset. An exception is made in the case of farmers, in that this section does not apply to immoveable property used in farming. Where property is deemed to have been acquired under this section, it is not included with assets that would otherwise be in the same class, but a separate class is created.

Where several properties are acquired or deemed to have been acquired under a lease-option agreement, a separate class is prescribed for each such property. By creating separate classes, any adjustment required on the termination or cancellation of the lease in a subsequent year, will be taken into account in full in that year, and not merged with the balance of other similar property.

Income Tax Changes

On April 9, the Minister of Finance announced proposed changes to the Income Tax Act in his budget address. The actual amending bill has now been passed, and as usual, there were changes which were not announced on budget night. Some of these are as follows:

Corporations, as of right, may now deduct fees paid to transfer agents, listing fees to stock exchanges, and the costs of printing and issuing financial reports.

Where depreciable property has been sold, and a portion of the selling price becomes uncollectable as a bad debt, a deduction may now be made for the amount of the bad debt. If the sale of the property resulted in a capital gain, then the deduction is limited to the amount by which the bad debt exceeds the capital gain.

Persons wishing to deduct payments made into a registered retirement savings plan have until sixty days beyond the end of the taxation year in which to become registered in such a plan. This now corresponds with the time limit for making payments into such plan.

Where two or more corporations amalgamate, a tax of 20% is now levied on a portion of the undistributed incomes. Where the total of the undistributed incomes immediately prior to amalgamation, exceeds the value of the assets of the new corporation (other than goodwill) less its liabilities immediately after incorporation, the 20% tax will apply on such excess.

Partnership Expenses

Is it permissible for a partner to deduct expenses to earn income from the partnership other than expenses charged in the partnership accounts?—R.J., Toronto.

Yes, but the deduction would be subject to close scrutiny by the assessor. For example, if a partner claimed business promotion expenses paid personally, the question that would arise in the mind of an assessor would be: "If the amounts claimed are bona-fide business expenses, why are they not charged in the partnership accounts? Do the partners look on these items as being more in the nature of personal rather than business expenses?"

If it can be demonstrated that the expense was reasonable, of course it will be allowed. An example of an expense that would logically be an expense of one partner, and allowable, is interest paid on money borrowed by him, to be paid into the partnership, as his share of the partnership capital.

Education Costs

If I take a correspondence course in order to qualify for a promotion, and higher pay, can I deduct the cost of the course as an expense?—G.R. Windsor.

No. The cost of acquiring an education is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Gift Tax

Twelve years ago, I purchased a new home for $10,000 paying $5,000 down and assuming a mortgage for the balance of $5,000. The mortgage has since been completely repaid. At the time of purchase, ownership of the house was registered in the names of both my wife and myself on the advice of my solicitor. In a recent article, you stated that the income tax act now provided an exemption on gifts of $10,000. Will this apply in my case?—S.C., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The gift tax exemption of $10,000 applies only once in the lifetime of the donor, and may be made in respect of either the home or farm property of the donor, depending on the circumstances.

This provision would not apply in your case if when you purchased your home you gave your wife a half interest in your equity. Your gift at that time would be $2,500, and subsequent gifts to her would be 50% of the mortgage payments made from time to time. If no other gifts were made by you, then the value of gifts made in any one year would not exceed $4,000. This is a basic exemption to which everyone is entitled, and accordingly, there would be no need for the application of the provisions relating to the special exemption of $10,000.

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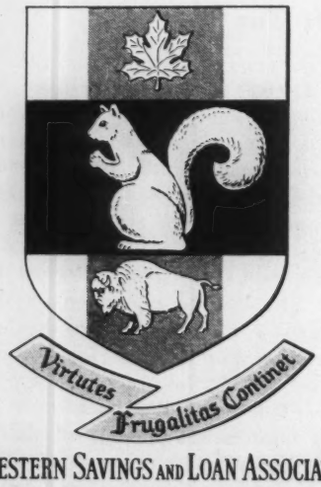

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE
GOLD MINES LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share has been declared by the Directors of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited, payable in Canadian Funds on September 30, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 1959.

By Order of the Board.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada,
September 3, 1959.

Gold & Dross

A bleak outlook — Profits from lending money — Staying with steel stocks — A hardware operation — Dredging gold.

Quebec Copper

Any hope for Quebec Copper? — R.J., Ottawa.

The outlook for Quebec Copper is bleak. The company sustained a loss of $412,371 before write-offs in 1958.

Prior to suspension of operations in April 1958, copper was produced from which net revenue of $106,790 was obtained. Operating and administrative expenses totalled $300,922. Maintenance and dismantling charges of $45,216 were incurred, while $88,521 was charged off on disposal of mining and milling supplies.

The balance sheet dated Dec. 31, 1958, shows current assets of $34,760, compared with current liabilities of $7,776. In addition the company owed $236,250 to East Sullivan Mines, an associated company. Quebec Copper's authorized capital of 6,000,000 shares is fully issued.

During last year the company shared in outside exploration ventures with associated companies without success. Similar participation in prospecting may be taken this year, but on a reduced scale.

Traders Finance

A report on operating results of Traders Finance would be welcome.—W.R., Cornwall.

Traders Finance Corporation reported consolidated net profit of $2,640,734 or $1.93 per Class A and B share for six months ended June 30 or 10.5% above $2,388,497 or $1.75 per share for same period of 1958. Profits per share are after interest on income-funding rights and preferred dividends.

Volume of receivables purchased latterly and economic conditions in general indicate that earnings for 1959 would be satisfactory.

A substantial increase in total volume of receivables purchased has been accomplished by the financing of a greater diversification of miscellaneous goods such as industrial machinery and equipment, boats and outboard motors, trailers and mobile homes, household appliances, radio and television sets. In addition, the company has reportedly maintained its share of financing of new and used vehicles of all kinds.

Trans Canada Credit Corp., its small loan company, transacted an increased volume of loans resulting in a favorable operating profit.

The three insurance subsidiaries, Canadian General Insurance Co., Toronto General Insurance Co. and Traders General Insurance Co., increased volume and experienced a satisfactory underwriting profit.

Hudson Bay

Is Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting doing any better?—G.V., Saskatoon.

Net earnings of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in the second quarter of 1959 dipped slightly to $2,099,818 and 77 cents a share from the $2,301,570 and 83 cents earned in the previous quarter. In the second quarter of 1958 earnings were $1,375,855 and 50 cents a share.

The decline in the 1959 second quarter is attributed to a decline in copper prices although for the first six months they are better than in the same period of 1958.

In the second quarter 422,845 tons were milled, up from the 406,185 tons treated in the first three months.

The company realized a net of $4,401,388 equal to $1.60 per share in the first half of 1959. In the like period of the previous year, net was $2,740,169 and 99 cents a share.

Cochrane Dunlop

Please give me a rundown on Cochrane-Dunlop Hardware common.—N.A., Toronto.

Cochrane-Dunlop Hardware Company operates a string of wholesale-hardware warehouses throughout Ontario, mainly in the northern mining section.

Outstanding capitalization at December 31, 1958, consisted of 17,092 class "A"

shares no par value and 143,018 common shares. The Class "A" stock receives dividends of 20 cents a share quarterly while the common has been receiving intermittent dividends of a preferred stock of 20 cents per share par value, which has been immediately redeemed at par, and is tax-free.

The balance sheet shows current assets at the end of 1958 of $7.2 million versus current liabilities of $2 million. With net liquids of the order of $5.2 million it is apparent that the break-up value of the common, apart from fixed assets, is substantially in excess of market quotations of some $22 to $24 a share.

Net book value of fixed assets at the end of 1958 was $1.5 million, representing cost of $2.7 million less accumulated depreciation of $1.2 million.

Consolidated net profit for 1958 amounted to $473,453 versus $557,043 the previous year. The strike in the Sudbury district in the latter part of 1958 adversely affected the operation and it was noted in the annual report for 1958, dated April 7, 1959, that recovery to date had been limited. Sales for 1958 showed a decrease of approximately 9% from the sales of the previous year.

Shares are obviously undervalued but could remain so for some time. They will not have too much appeal for the investor who wants to plant a squash in the morning and eat a vegetable dinner the same night. They are, however, to be recommended for the long-range buyer.

Staying With Steel

I am somewhat concerned about my investment in Canadian primary-steel stocks after reading the statements of the president of Algoma Steel regarding the possibility of increased competition from European steelmakers in the 1960's. Just after his comments some of the steel stocks nose dived. Should I hold my steel stocks or get out while the getting is good?—D.U., Vancouver.

Europe's steel industry has recovered remarkably in recent years both in capacity and efficiency. There is, however, a good chance that steel-industry anxiety about the possibility of suffering from what it usually terms "low-priced foreign competition" is overdone. The industry is continually beefing for more tariff protection. Steel men are usually regarded as production men; they are also able propagandists.

Canada generally imports 25% to 30% of its steel requirements. But, since its consumption is increasing, more European steel can probably be absorbed, even taking into account the policy of progressive plant-capacity increases which prevails at domestic producers.

As to price European steel may not be

The Investor and the Industrialist

Combining their money and efforts, these two continue as in the past to be vital to the growth of Canada. Through the funds supplied by the one and the technical knowledge of the other, Canada's natural resources have been utilized and its industry expanded to bring the country to its present important position in world trade.

As underwriters and distributors of securities, it is our privilege to serve the needs of investors and industrialists alike.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 291

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of forty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1959, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 2, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1959.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of September 30, 1959, bears to the subscription price of $32.

By Order of the Board
J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, August 27, 1959

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To John McNally, steel executive, it is the bank that arranges for a payment on his export sales through a letter of credit.

To Bill Parsons it's bankers like the one who flew from Winnipeg to Toronto to assist him in planning for a new plant.

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Each month the BNS reports on some topic of current economic interest in its Monthly Review. For free copies, write to Economics Dept. P. The Bank of Nova Scotia, 44 King St. W., Toronto 1.

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too much of a threat. While it has been laid down here at times at $25 to $30 a ton less than domestic, this has been the result of depressed world markets. But when business is booming, importers are lucky to obtain it on a par with Canadian prices; they sometimes pay premiums for spot delivery.

European costs are not entirely the low-priced variety some people would have you believe. Steel is made from coal, iron ore and scrap metal, the price of which is determined by world market factors. European steel producers draw iron ore and steel scrap from Canada. By the time they pay the freight, the costs of these materials laid down at their plants are as high as—and possibly higher than—laid-down costs of the Canadian mills.

Tear up your selling order and stay with an industry which is basic to the economy of a growing country. Domestic steel stocks are considerably less inflated in relation to corporate assets than some other Canadian groups.

Some steels tumbled at the time you speak of but so did almost all Canadian shares, mainly as a result of an impending tightening of credit in this country.

Falconbridge Nickel

Was there any good reason for the decline in profits of Falconbridge Nickel Mines in the first six months of 1959? This is hard to understand considering production has been going up. The company apparently has to move faster to stay in the same place.—L.K., Lethbridge.

Although net profit of Falconbridge Nickel Mines declined in the first half of this year to $2.7 million or 71 cents a share from $3.3 million or 87 cents a share in the like period of 1958, operating profit was actually higher at $6.1 million versus $5.9 million. The drop in net reflects increased provision for development, pre-production and depreciation plus a substantial boost in income tax provision.

Continued adverse exchange rates on U.S. funds also tended to reduce net, and if this trend continues will have an increasingly unfavorable effect on earnings for the last half of 1959. The sharp increase in income-tax provision for the first half—$2 million versus $1.1 million in the like period a year ago—reflects the small proportions of production from a tax-free new mine in the period.

On the bright side, the larger operating profit was the result of higher copper prices, more revenue from cobalt and precious metals and lower production costs.

The company appears to be headed for a new production peak this year. Both refinery and smelter production

during the second quarter exceeded an annual rate of 55 million pounds, and are expected to reach substantially higher levels for the last half. The Fecunis mine commenced regular production in the latter part of the first half, resulting in increased output of metals in the form of matte. This will show up as an increase in refined metals in the last half.

Beauce Placer

Please tell me something about Beauce Placer Mining — F.J., Port Arthur.

Beauce Placer Mining has under development Eastern Canada's first gold-dredging project — at Beauceville, Que., 50 miles south of Quebec City. With four drills probing the property, it hopes to indicate sufficient reserves to warrant the operation of two dredges.

Beauce is under the management of New York-Alaska Mines which originally optioned 600,000 shares at 75 cents, and has so far taken down 200,000 shares, committed itself for a further 144,000 shares. The balance of the option may be exercised on a basis which could bring its participation up to 20% of the stock to be outstanding.

Beauce is listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange. Market capitalization reflects an estimate of 16 million cubic yards of reserves, proven and indicated. Canadian traders haven't had a great deal of experience in placer mining, so it's difficult to assess the impact on the market of any exploration and development news which might be made.

In Brief

How is Barnat looking?—B.D., Brantford.

Commencing shipments of ore from its big new orebody.

Any chance of Sullivan Consolidated producing more gold?—G.B., Windsor.

Yes; bumping mill rate to 750 tons daily from 500.

Why did the U.S. Government cease taking stockpile nickel from Inco?—T.C., Port Arthur.

Stockpile of nickel was already too large.

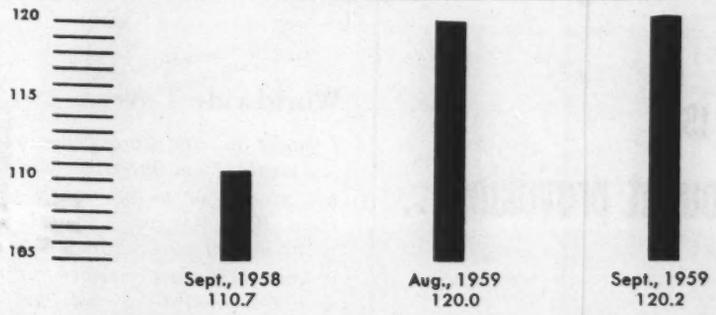
What's the status of Giant Mascot's Spillmacheen property?—F.R., Vancouver.

Has been optioned to a subsidiary of an American lead producer on a royalty basis for any metals produced.

Are Canadian Malartic profits holding up?—H.C., North Bay.

Operating profits being pinched by cost of extra development.

Saturday Night Business Index for September



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 — 100	164.1	164.7	153.3
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,384	1,438	1,268
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	$ millions	1,479	1,471	1,344
Consumer Price Index	1949 — 100	126.4	125.9	125.2
Wholesale Price Index	1935-39 = 100	243.4	240.3	229.0
Industrial Materials				
Inventories, Held and Owned	$ millions	4,390	4,404	4,425
New Orders	$ millions	2,024	2,015	1,854
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres	$ millions	21,987	20,820	19,710
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	315.1	304.7	321.2
Imports	$ millions	494.9	524.0	431.7
Exports	$ millions	433.7	519.9	421.7
Hours Worked in Manufacturing	per week	41.0	41.1	40.5

Latest month data are mainly preliminary figures.

by Maurice Hecht

DURING THE LAST few months our economy has been on the highest plateau ever reached in our history.

Total labor income has gone up steadily reflecting increased employment and, to some extent, longer hours. New orders in manufacturing have reached $2 million per month for several months. Only in December of 1956 did new orders approach that mark. Remember, though, that our plant capacity and our productivity have both increased so that our order backlog is actually not getting bigger.

We are on the verge of a new move upward. Right now there is a tremendous thrust behind factory expansion. There is not enough money available under present circumstances to finance all new construction planned. This is quite a change. In the years 1957 and 1958 the rate of industrial expansion started to slow down though it took some time for the building boom of the previous years to show up in capacity of production.

It is not a healthy sign when the rate of industrial expansion slows down. Of course, plants can mushroom up and this is not healthy, either. The present rush to industrial expansion—and it is just that—is basically good. Tight money, as it is called, is putting a brake on building. If it grinds this to a halt then we have lost a battle to build Canada (a battle, not the war). If too much money is available then we may water our economic stock.

When is tight money tight enough? Furthermore, exactly how do you control the situation? For all our economic knowhow we are pretty ignorant in the monetary area. We should remember, too, that a lot of factory expansion is not decided upon right here in Canada.

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Insurance

by William Sclater

Worldwide Cover

I intend to visit Europe this year with my family. I am interested in my protection if any of us are taken sick over there. What do you suggest I take out in the way of hospitalization and sickness insurance? We are members of the Ontario Government Hospital Plan etc. but do not suppose the coverage here will be any good to us over there. R.N., Sarnia.

As you are members of the Government Hospital Plan in Canada, you are fully covered, for the same comparable per diem amount in any country in the world which you happen to be visiting. Since our standards, and costs, are high, this should give you ample coverage in Europe.

You indicate you are also a subscriber to P.S.I. This coverage also applies while you are in Europe. If you should need services of a physician and or surgeon over there send the particulars back by fast mail to P.S.I. in Canada, describing services received with the medical account enclosed, so that the claim may be quickly dealt with and any needed reference made while you are still there.

You can always take out additional insurance such as a per diem sickness indemnity if you wish. What I would suggest you make sure you do have is a travel accident policy, from portal to portal, covering your whole family for adequate limits. This is inexpensive and is well worth having. Any general agent can supply you.

Variable Annuity

I would appreciate some information about variable annuities and Pension Trust stock purchase. What field will the new Variable Annuities apply to when they become available? If a company pension fund is in a Trust Company pool can the stock of that particular company be bought to become part of the stock assets of that pool?—D.B., Toronto.

While permissive legislation was passed in New Jersey for the Prudential the development of the Variable Annuity still has some way to go and some further hurdles to clear. I imagine the first area in which the company will make a start will be the Group field for pensions but that is only an opinion.

As regards your other question the Government, by a new ruling, now makes it possible for the trustees of a pension fund to buy the preferred or common stock of a company contributing to the fund. There are however sound qualifications before a company makes the grade. A preferred stock is eligible if it has paid a dividend, at the stated rate, in each of the five preceding years. Common stocks must meet the same requirement but the dividend rate has to be equal to not less than four per cent of the book value of the stock. The fund has a top limit of not more than 10 per cent of the member company's stock.

Licence Validity

Is an operator's licence in Alberta valid for insurance purposes whether it is signed or not?—K.M., Calgary.

The law states that a person receiving a licence shall write his usual signature in the space provided for that purpose, and until the licence has been so signed it is not valid.

Outboard Cover

I am concerned about insurance coverage on my outboard motorboat which I have purchased for use at our hunting cabin. What would you advise to take care of my liability in case of any injury or accident to others and what do you think I should do to protect my own boat and motor in the event of theft? Somebody up here took an axe to hack a 40 h.p. motor off a boat recently—J.W., Huntsville.

Outboard motorboats up to 18 feet in length and with motors of less than 10 h.p. are included under the Comprehensive Personal Liability policy form. This is an inexpensive policy costing, in its basic form, $12.50 for $10,000 coverage over three years, a little more than $4 per annum. I would suggest higher limits. Premium for $50,000 coverage for three years is about $18.50 and for $100,000 for the same period is only $19.50. Many general insurance companies sell these policies. If your motor is in the 10 to 24 h.p. class a policy endorsement will be needed and extra premium of approximately $7.50. For 24 to 50 h.p. motors the premium is $15.

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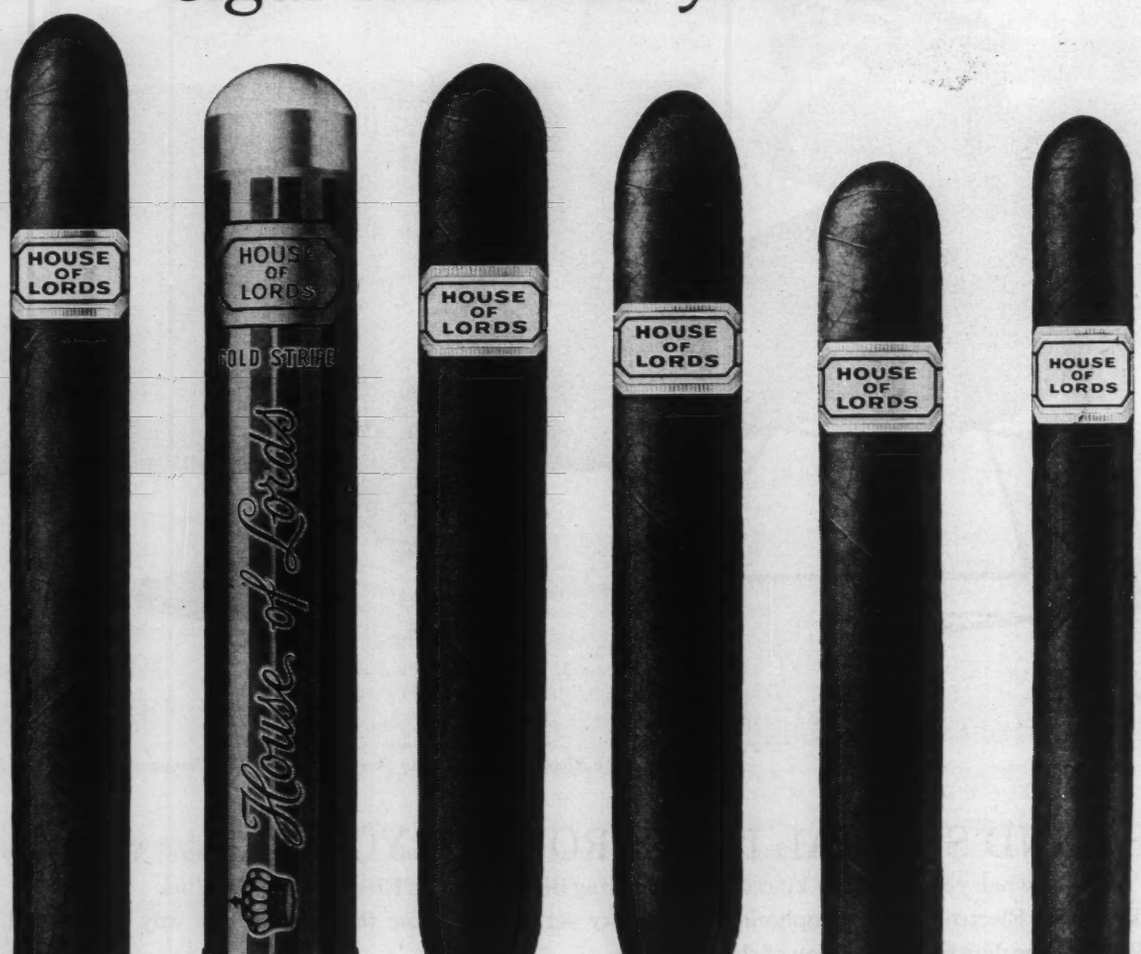

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House of Lords

HALLMARK OF A FINE CIGAR

These are Liability coverages. To protect your boat and motor against theft and other perils I suggest an All-Risk policy. This is purchasable to cover boat and motor for an annual premium of four per cent of value. In the case of the boat being hacked up by outboard motor thieves the policy would repair the boat as well as replace the motor.

Search and Rescue

I understand that authorities in Canada put in substantial charges for air search and rescue when a privately-owned aircraft is lost or forced down and in need of help. I own a private plane in Canada which I use with my associates for fishing trips. Can I buy insurance against this contingency?—D.K., Windsor.

Since it is the taxpayers' money that is being spent for search and rescue, in such circumstances I see no good reason why the taxpayers' representatives should not send in their account for the costs involved. However here in Canada the underwriters have originated a coverage which will provide against expenses of search and rescue for accident to aircraft within the geographical limits involved. Better take out a policy in your own interest as well as that of the overburdened taxpayers.

Over 80 Coverage?

My mother is 81 years of age and in good health, as a recent medical examination by her doctor shows. She has the Ontario Hospital Plan but I am interested in knowing whether it would be possible to obtain supplementary coverage giving medical and surgical insurance at a reasonable premium. Do any of the established insurance companies offer such a policy and what is the approximate premium charged. I have heard of people over 80 being insured.—G.A.R., Toronto.

I do not know of any medical or surgical insurance that would be available to anyone over 80. I think the maximum limit for even special risk insurance in this field would be 75. There are people over 80 who have accident and sickness insurance with medical and surgical provisions but these are policies taken out years before that come in the non-cancellable, renewal guarantee class. Your mother would of course come under the privileges of the old-age pensioner and would not lack medical and surgical protection in need.

Annuity Rates

What publication would give me the annuity rates of Canadian and American companies?—J.S., Toronto.

I do not know of any publication giving these figures.

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The most heavenly drink on earth
RECIPE
To 2 ounces of Pimm's add a slice of lemon and (if obtainable) a thin slice of cucumber rind. Fill the glass with charged lemon soda or ginger ale. Always serve well iced.
PIMM'S No1 CUP
PIMM'S NO. 1 CUP (GIN BASE)
NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

ROYALITE

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 32.8125 cents per share has been declared on the 5¼% First Series Preferred Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 11th, 1959.

By Order of the Board
J. W. WHITAKER
Secretary

Calgary, Alberta
August 28th, 1959.

Saturday Night

covers the broad field of the modern Canadian business and professional man's interests, both in economics and in national and international affairs.

BOAC is *still* the only airline in Canada flying "pure jets" across the Atlantic. *Seven* hours from Montreal to London is the flight time of the 500 miles-an-hour Comet 4. Departures every Tuesday and Saturday. *Until October 20th, Economy passengers accepted on the Tuesday flights.* For further details of Comet 4 jet flights to Britain, Europe and the Far East (also BOAC's Britannia and DC-7C services) call your Travel Agent or any BOAC Ticket Office.

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Point of View

The Beauty of Sex

Helen Zado invited public reaction to her "Point of View." Here is mine.

Both Mr. Meisner and Helen Zado, who wrote "Point of View", say [SN, August 29] there is nothing wrong with sex. Mr. Meisner: "It is agreed that sex is good—God made it." Miss Zado: "Of course there is nothing wrong with sex."

I challenge them to prove they really believe it.

How can Mr. Meisner reconcile his claim that sex is good with his later statement, "a man's thoughts should be on a higher level"? That betrays his *real* opinion; and in light of that, since his letter deals with sex, I wonder how he ever got it written. And in effect Miss Zado sees human sex as largely low: ". . . it is up to us to see that our world is not peopled with guttersnipes."

Our world has been peopled for a long time (sex had something to do with it, I think), and evidently many of us don't feel *we're* guttersnipes. Yet we've arrived at the brink of oblivion! When we all go up in nuclear dust through failure to stress what *matters*—love, tolerance, and justice—I suppose part of the vapor will still be telling us not to mention sex.

How sex suffers! People don't mind being frank about other drives. Why not be consistent? If we are to be "protected" from sex because some people are perverse, why not suppress hunger because some men are gluttons? Arnold Edinborough is right when he says that it is the exaggerated picture of the drive of *hate and violence* that is true obscenity.

Miss Zado is correct when she says of sex that "only man has debased it." But it is even more true—and rarely acknowledged—that *only man has made it beautiful.* Whether or not we believe it depends on *attitude.*

Unfortunately we still let guilt and fear prevent us from knowing beauty in the sex of life and literature. What Mr. Edinborough wrote was true and needed to be said. In Canada, it needs to be said a lot.

REGINA GLEN MACKENZIE

Commonsense Approach

May I congratulate you in finally publishing an article exhibiting a commonsense approach to the new obscenity law. Helen Zado gives voice to what I believe is the opinion of most normal people on this topic. As she points out it is very odd that the public press has written much about the objections to the new obscenity law voiced by people with mistaken notions of freedom and little if any about the opinions of those in favor of at least an attempt at a sensible obscenity law.

VANCOUVER ALFRED T. CLARKE

A Modest Proposal

I propose that all references to obscenity should be eliminated from the Criminal Code and that as soon as practicable the Provincial Liquor Control Acts be repealed and re-enacted with suitable amendments as The Liquor and Pornography Control Acts. Pornography would be thereby subjected to the same stringent controls as are imposed on that other enemy of society, strong drink.

In detail, I make the following specific proposals.

(i) That the sale and consumption of pornography be restricted to persons over the age of twenty-one.

(ii) that such persons be required to obtain a Pornography Permit from the Provincial Government at a fee of $1.

(iii) that pornography be sold only through special outlets. It is suggested that girlie magazines be sold through the present beer outlets and that all other pornography be purveyed through the existing liquor stores.

A possible objection is that the beer and liquor outlets would become incapable of serving their existing customers because of the migration of all those who normally stand in drugstores browsing through the magazines and paper backs. This could be avoided by selling pornography in the same fashion as liquor. No books or magazines whatsoever would be displayed in the store. Lists would be compiled and displayed and customers would be required to indicate their wishes by filling up a form. Possible categories might include "Lust", "Sadism", "Masochism", "Figure Studies" and the like. A distinction would be indicated between imported and domestic pornography.

(iv) The liquor licensing hours would apply. Pornography could be purchased between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. only, with possible exceptions in the case of suburban shopping centres. The customer would, of course, be required to take his purchase straight to his home or hotel room and it would be made an offence to permit a minor to consume any pornography.

This is my modest proposal in outline. I am sensible that many details would have to be worked out. (e.g., the consumption of pornography on aircraft and trains would present problems). Nonetheless, I am confident that my proposal would enable pornography to be controlled as easily and effectively as is liquor at the present time in the Province of Ontario.

TORONTO J. D. MORTON

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

26 days (including 11 late).

Filth on the Floor

Regarding Helen Zado's point of view on the Obscenity Law I am in complete agreement. Like her, I appreciate personal fredom, and I subscribe to the definition of freedom which states "we are free to do as we ought".

I think we ought to take steps through our elected representatives to make it as difficult as we can to obtain salacious material which can only serve to weaken our moral fibre and poison the minds of our youth.

It is one area in which all denominations could and should work together regardless of differences in creed and dogma. We would not buy in a store that had filth on the floor, so why should we when it is on the bookstand?

TORONTO J. F. BROWNE

Parents Are True Censors

Undoubtedly the "Obscenity Law" was conceived with the best and most sincere motives. However, I think that it is more a cure for a symptom, rather than for the disease. We must be more concerned with morals of our children as directly moulded by the parents; and less as moulded by outside influences.

Would it not be wiser to devote our energies to increasing our individual responsibility. Magazines, even obscene ones need sales to survive. Stop those sales, and you stop their publication and distribution. But it is far better to stop their sales on an individual basis than to legislate against them on a mass basis. It will not be easy, it involves exercising more authority as a parent. Perhaps it runs the risk of being thought narrow minded by our children, because it will be a direct-association restriction, unhidden behind the anonymity of mass action. But no one can deny that firm evenly tempered authority eventually wins respect.

MINAKI, ONT. WM. M. WRIGHT

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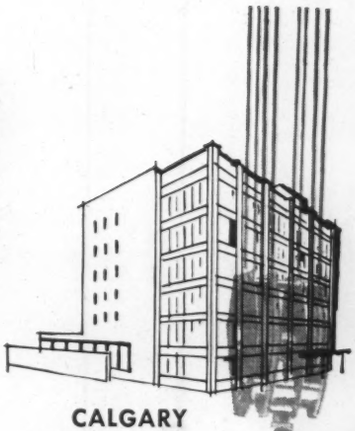

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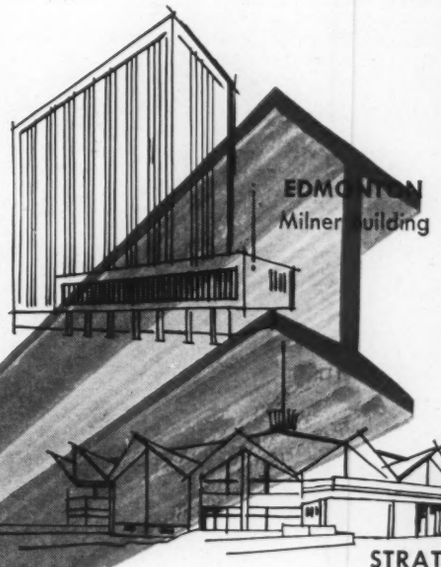

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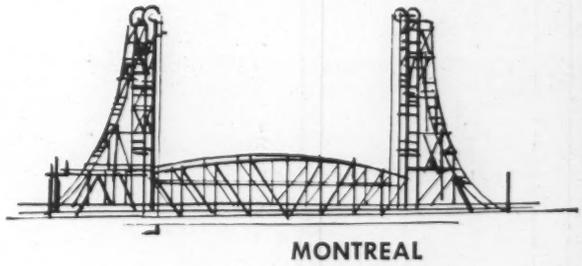

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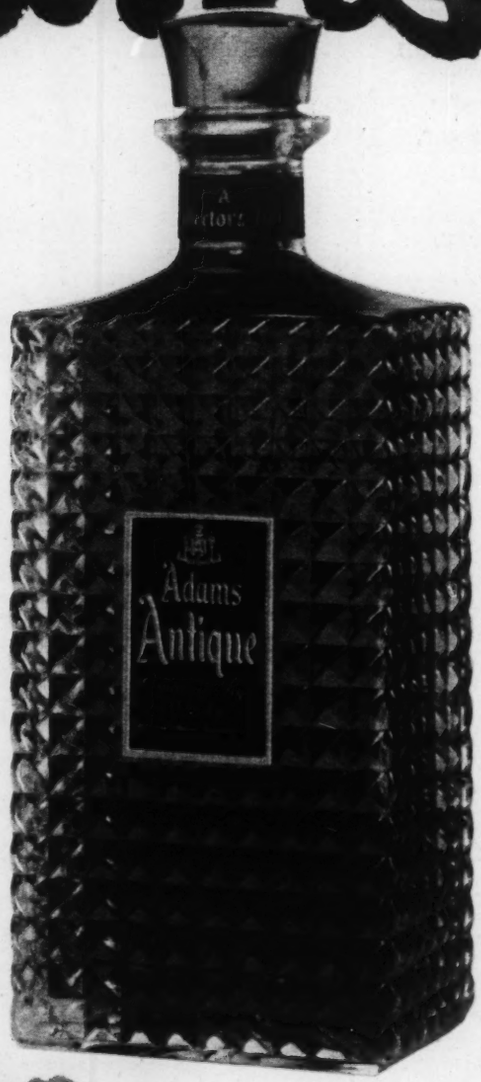

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